SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXCIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 52.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1891-92.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

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FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

The Directorate General of Archives has since undertaken the reprinting of rare official books on Baluchistan. It has already published and distributed a set of twelve volumes of the District Gazetteers of Baluchistan. We are now presenting a set of ten volumes of Annual Administration Reports of Baluchistan Agency (1886–1900).

Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province.

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
of Archives
Government of Baluchistan.

No. 4101.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 11th July 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1891-92.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1891-92.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

The office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan changed hands during the year 1891-92 no less than eight times:—

1. Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., was in charge of the Baluchistan Agency when the year opened, and held charge till the 9th May, when he made over to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., at Bombay, and proceeded on six months' leave to Europe.

2. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., carried on the current duties of the office from the 23rd April 1891 (the date on which Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded to Simla) to the 19th May, on which date Colonel Sir Oliver St. John arrived at Quetta and assumed charge of the Agency.

3. Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., held charge from the 9th May 1891 to the 3rd June 1891, when he died at Quetta of pneumonia.

4. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, under orders from the Government of India, then assumed charge as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, from the 4th June to the 9th July 1891.

5. Colonel J. Biddulph, S.C., was in charge from the 10th to the 17th November 1891, when he was relieved by

6. Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., who held charge until the date of his death at Las Beyla on the 29th January 1892.

7. On the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, was again appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in addition to his own duties. Mr. Barnes was relieved on the 21st March 1892 by

8. Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., who was appointed to the post of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

II.—DEATH OF SIR O. B. C. ST. JOHN AND SIR R. G. SANDEMAN.

The year 1891-92 will long be memorable in the annals of the Baluchistan Agency as being the year in which two Agents to the Governor-General died in office.

Sir Oliver St. John, who was at the time Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, arrived at Quetta on the 19th May, and on the 26th

visited the Khojak, returning to Quetta on the following day. On the day after his return to Quetta Sir Oliver was confined to his bed with fever. This speedily developed into double pneumonia, to which he succumbed on the night of the 3rd June. The deepest sorrow was manifested by the general public at this melancholy occurrence. His Highness the Khan telegraphed his condolence to Mr. Barnes. Sir Oliver St. John was buried at Quetta with full military honours on the morning of the 5th June. As the cortège proceeded to the cemetery thirteen minute guns were fired from the fort, and at the close of the burial service the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, fired three volleys over the grave.

Sir Robert Sandeman returned from special leave to Europe on the 17th November 1891. He left Quetta for Karachi and Las Beyla in apparently good health on the 9th January 1892, accompanied by Lady Sandeman, Lieutenant W. Stratton, First Assistant, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Agency Surgeon, Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant, and the usual *posse* of Sardars and Chiefs. From Karachi the party proceeded by sea to Sonmiani, and thence by marches to Las Beyla, where they arrived on the 22nd January. On the 23rd Sir Robert Sandeman was confined to his tent with fever, apparently due to an attack of influenza. This was followed by pneumonia, from which he died on the evening of the 29th.

The remains of the late Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner were interred at Las Beyla on the evening of the 1st February with full military honours. The firing party consisted of a company of the 1st Baluch Light Infantry under the command of Lieutenant W. M. Southey. A detachment of the same regiment under command of Captain A. L. Sinclair, D. S. O., carried the coffin to the grave. During the procession the Jam's artillery fired thirteen minute guns, and at the close of the burial service the usual three volleys were fired by the 1st Baluch Regiment. Two guns of No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, which were returning in relief from Panjgur, then fired a salute of thirteen minute guns which brought the ceremony to a close. All the officers and Sardars who were in camp followed the coffin to the grave, and the greatest grief was manifested by every one present.

On the same day a funeral service was held at Quetta which was attended by all the chief civil and military officers and residents of the station, and at its close thirteen minute guns were fired from the Fort. The day was observed throughout Baluchistan as a day of mourning, all public offices and other places of business being closed and flags hoisted half-mast high. The following Notification was published in the *Gazette of India*:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 212-G., dated 6th February 1892.

"The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great regret of the death of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman had served for more than thirty years on the North-West Frontier, where his loss will long be felt. His untiring energy, and the force and steadfastness of his character had acquired for him a commanding influence upon which the Government of India could always rely. He was a brave and devoted servant of the Queen, and he died as he had lived in the discharge of his duty. The death of such a man is a public misfortune, and the Governor-General in Council deeply deplores it."

A telegram of condolence was received by Mr. H. S. Barnes from His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the news of Sir Robert Sandeman's death was received with profound sorrow throughout Baluchistan.

Lady Sandeman, who was in camp with Sir Robert at Las Beyla when he died, returned to Quetta on the 29th February and left for Bombay *en route* to Europe on the 15th March 1892. At the Darbar which was held at Sibi during the Horse Show on the 3rd March 1892, the death of Sir Robert Sandeman was referred to by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner when addressing the Sardars, Chiefs and others present. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., and Sardar Assad Khan, C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawans, also addressed the assembly eulogising in respectful and affectionate terms the services rendered by the late Sir Robert Sandeman to Baluchistan and its people. At the close of the Darbar a sum of about R22,000 was subscribed by the Sardars and others present towards the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Agent to the Governor-General.

III.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

In November 1891 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Baluchistan, marching from the Punjab through the Zhob Valley, and arriving at Quetta on the 24th of that month.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., Member of the Governor-General's Council, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief as far as Fort Sandeman, where he unfortunately met with an accident while mounting his horse and was thus prevented from visiting Quetta.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, arrived at Quetta on the 24th November. In company with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Harris visited the Baleli, Regi, and Ghazaband line of defences on the 25th, and the Khojak tunnel and New Chaman on the 26th. On the 28th November His Excellency visited the Upper Bolan, and on the 30th left Quetta. On the same day His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India also left by special train.

Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary, visited Quetta for a few days in December; and in February 1892 His Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Baluchistan on a tour of inspection.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

On the 23rd April 1891 Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Simla on duty. He left Simla for Karachi *en route* to Bombay on 3rd May 1891. At Bombay he made over charge of the Agency to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John on the 9th May, and sailed for England on special leave the same day.

On the 19th May Sir Oliver St. John (the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General) arrived at Quetta, and on the 26th he proceeded to the Khojak. On the 27th he examined the Khojak water-supply, returning to Quetta on the following day.

Early in November Colonel J. Biddulph (the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General), accompanied by Mr. James Ramsay, Superintendent, Way and Works, visited the Upper Bolan.

On the 14th November Colonel Biddulph left Quetta for Karachi, where he made over charge of the Agency to Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman.

On the morning of the 15th December the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his First Assistant left Quetta for Rindli to visit His Highness the Khan of Kalat, halting one day at Hurnai where he met the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., Military Member of Council, who was

on his return journey to India. After visiting the Khan, Sir Robert Sandeman returned to Quetta on the 19th December.

On the 9th January Sir Robert Sandeman, accompanied by his First Assistant and the Agency Surgeon, left Quetta for Sibi *en route* to Karachi and Las Beyla. The party halted at Sibi on the 10th, and at Shikarpur on the 12th, reaching Karachi on the 13th. On the 15th the Agent to the Governor-General and party sailed from Karachi in the Indian Telegraph Steamer *Patrick Stewart*, landing at Sonmiani on the 16th, where they halted for one day. On the 18th Sir Robert Sandeman left Sonmiani, arriving at Las Beyla on the 22nd, where, as stated elsewhere, he died on the 29th January.

On the 24th February the First Assistant (Lieutenant Stratton) returned to Quetta, together with that portion of the office which had accompanied the late Sir Robert Sandeman to Las Beyla.

On the 2nd March the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General (Mr. H. S Barnes) accompanied by the First and Second Assistants proceeded to Sibi to attend the annual horse fair, returning to Quetta on the 12th idem.

On the 27th March the Agent to the Governor-General (Major-General Sir James Browne) left Quetta for Karachi.

V.—DARBAR HELD BY SIR JAMES BROWNE.

Major-General Sir James Browne held an informal Darbar at Quetta on the 26th March 1892.

The General Officer Commanding the Quetta District and Staff, as also the Revenue Commissioner, the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, together with the Staff of the Governor-General's Agent, were present at the Darbar. Sir James Browne, in addressing the Sardars, Chiefs, and others present, referred to the great loss the British Government and the people of Baluchistan had sustained in the death of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, and assured the assembly that he would do all in his power to adhere to and maintain the policy of his distinguished predecessor.

VI.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

In February 1891 No. 2 Western Division, Royal Artillery, was relieved by No. 16 Western Division, Royal Artillery.

In March the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry at Quetta, and the 1st Royal Fusiliers at Poona, changed places.

No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners relieved No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The 13th Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Poona, being relieved by the 2nd Bombay Infantry from Poona.

The 4th Bombay Rifles proceeded to Chaman, relieving the 12th Bombay Infantry which arrived at Quetta in April.

No. 22 Division, Royal Artillery, arrived at Quetta from Bombay.

In November 1891 No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, left Quetta for Mandalay, being relieved by No. 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Jutogh.

The 24th (Baluch) Regiment left Loralai for Sibi.

The 17th Bengal Cavalry relieved the 18th Bengal Lancers at Loralai.

In December the 19th Punjab Infantry relieved the 24th Baluch Regiment at Fort Sandeman.

The 34th Bengal Pioneers left Fort Sandeman for Mian Mir.

In January 1892 a wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry relieved a wing of the 12th Bengal Cavalry at Fort Sandeman.

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery relieved No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery at Loralai.

In February the 2nd Durham Light Infantry at Quetta was relieved by the 2nd Middlesex Regiment from Mhow.

In March the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Jacobabad and the 7th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta changed places.

The 24th Baluchis left Sibi for Quetta.

The 2nd Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Pishin.

The 12th Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Khampti.

The 40th Pathans left Pishin for New Chaman.

The 4th Bombay Rifles left New Chaman for Quetta.

VII.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

The area under the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner remains unaltered.

VIII.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, reports that in December 1890 a serious affray took place between the Marris and Khetrans near the Barkhan Tahsil at Haji Kot. The dispute was subsequently settled by jirga. This affray brought to notice the hitherto unsatisfactory relations between the Khetran and Marri tribes, and it was decided by the Agent to the Governor-General in his No. 1521, dated 18th March 1892, that the control of the Khetran tribe, or in other words the Barkhan Tahsil, should, for geographical reasons, be transferred from the Political Agent, Zhob, to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, from 1st April 1892.

On the 6th July 1891 a dispute arose between the levies of the Thal-Chotiali Agency and the Hamzazais of the Zhob Agency which led to an affray. The dispute was referred to arbitrators, and was finally decided by assessors. The Marpanis and Lisianis, both of which are tribes in the Duki District, had a serious affray in March 1891. The dispute was eventually decided by jirga.

In the beginning of 1891 the Zarguns complained of the encroachments of the Marris upon Kohlu, at the same time expressing their desire to become British subjects. In December of that year Major Yate was deputed by the then Agent to the Governor-General, Sir R. Sandeman, to occupy the Kohlu Valley with a view to arriving at some arrangement satisfactory to the Marris and Zarguns regarding the rights of cultivation and grazing in the valley. Major Yate proceeded to Kohlu on the 31st December, accompanied by an escort of one company of Infantry and one troop of Cavalry, and completed his enquiries into the claims of both tribes. Eventually the dispute was decided to the satisfaction of both parties by jirga.

The question regarding certain portions of the border line dividing the jurisdiction of the Punjab and Baluchistan governments is still in abeyance.

The chief political event of the year in Zhob has been the advance made by His Highness the Amir's officials in that direction. On the 31st January 1892 Saifulla Khan, Governor of Katawaz, and Mansur Khan, Governor of Mukur, with some 120 sowars and khassadars, arrived suddenly at Gulkach, having marched from Katawaz down the Gumal River. The two Governors, after visiting Wana, Spin, Girdao and Saratoi, marched off *viâ* the Kundar and Kundil route

through Tirwah to Mukur and Kabul. A small outpost was left by them at Gulkach on the north of Gumal River, which was subsequently relieved by about 50 khassadars under Yusuf Ali Khan, a brother of Mansur Khan. In view of these proceedings it was decided to hasten the intended occupation of Gulkach on the south of the Gumal. This post was accordingly held by about 100 men of the Zhob Levy Corps.

During the year the celebrated outlaw Dost Muhammad visited Kabul and was well received by the Amir, who permitted him to return. Both Dost Muhammad and Bangal, his son, met the Amir's officials, who visited Gulkach and assisted the latter on their march up the Kundil.

The conduct of the tribes in the Agency is reported to have been good throughout the year, and their record of offences is very small. The conduct of the tribes outside the Agency still leaves something to be desired.

IX.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., whose report will be found at Appendix I.

X.—KALAT.

The report of the Political Agent, Kalat (Appendix II), contains three important disputes, which were satisfactorily settled by jirga, *viz.* (*a*) dispute between the Jakranis and the Khosas; (*b*) dispute between the Muhammad Shahis and the Giranis; and (*c*) dispute amongst the Langos at Dasht Pingo.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained as heretofore.

XI.—THE BOLAN PASS.

The receipts in the Bolan have fallen from R14,841 in the year 1890-91 to R4,943 in the year under report. The reduction is due to the cessation of work on the railway in the Pass.

XII.—SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

With reference to last year's report it may be noted that the deputation of Mr. G. P. Tate was extended to the 31st January 1892, and that of Lala Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Kej, has been extended till further orders.

The complaints against Sardar Muhammad Hossein Gitchki and Mir Baluch Khan were laid before a jirga, and the decision is known. Baluch Khan is now occupying the post of Nag in Kolwa; Sardar Muhammad Hassan is still in attendance on the Political Agent.

Shahdad, the ex-naib of Kej, remained for a part of the year at Gishtagan in Persian territory. He then proceeded to Bahu, and thence visited Mand, where he remained for some time, eventually returning to Gishtagan.

In February 1892 Shah Nawaz, the son of Baluch Khan, raided from Nag upon some Kot Baluch shepherds.

The claim of the Kaodais of Kolwa to the fort of Nag will probably eventually be laid before an influential jirga.

Mir Khia of Ladgasht, Chief of the Rekis, and Sardar Ghazi of Nahu visited the Political Agent at Panjgur.

The Political Agent's report for the year under review is attached and marked Appendix III.

XIII.—QUETTA-PISHIN.

Political Agent's report is at Appendix IV.

The receipts collected in this Agency on account of revenue for the years 1890-91 and 1891-1892 are given in the table below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Land revenue	1,11,294	1,20,598
TOTAL	3,26,197	3,01,275
	Increase.	Decrease.
	9,304	14,922

During the year 1890-91 revenue was collected at one-sixth of the produce. The system was revised during the present year (1891-92), a cash assessment being fixed for certain districts and ⅛th of the produce being taken from others.

In the following table the receipts for Quetta and Pishin during the past two years are compared with the expenditure for the same period:—

1890-91.	Quetta.	Pishin.
	R	R
Receipts	1,95,343	1,30,854
Expenditure	1,55,307	66,204
BALANCE	40,036	64,650
1891-92.		
Receipts	1,92,869	1,08,406
Expenditure	1,78,174	71,392
BALANCE	14,695	37,014

The receipts of 1891-92 as compared with those of the preceding year show a deficit of R2,474 as regards Quetta and R22,448 as regards Pishin. The excise revenue represents almost entirely this decrease, the excise receipts of 1890-91 being abnormally high.

The expenditure in the Quetta-Pishin District charged against Imperial revenues amounts to R71,392.

XIV.—THAL-CHOTIALI.

The Political Agent's report will be found at Appendix V.

The revenue receipts from this Agency during the year under review are shown in the table below, side by side, with those for the year 1890-91:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
*Land revenue	1,76,564	2,34,851
† TOTAL	2,28,778	2,90,314
	Increase.	
	*52,287	
	†61,536	

This marked increase on the receipts of the previous year is due to the extension of cultivation throughout the district. The ample rainfall during the winter was counteracted by the damage done to the crops by hail, the prevalence of *surkhi* disease, and locusts. The decrease in the revenue receipts of the Shahrig Tahsil is due to the damage done by locusts. The following table

shows the receipts and expenditure of the year under review as compared with 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Receipts	2,28,778	2,90,314
Expenditure	4,64,484	4,19,786
BALANCE .	2,35,706	1,29,472

This actual expenditure shows a decrease of R44,698 on the expenditure of 1890-91, and is due chiefly to the number of tribal levies having been transferred to the Zhob Agency, and partly to the pay of all office establishments in the Agency having been consolidated during the year.

XV.—ZHOB LEVIES AND LEVY CORPS.

Appendix I to the Report of the Political Agent, Zhob,* contains a report upon the administration of the police and levies in the district during the year, while Appendix J of the Political Agent's report contains the Commandant's report on the Zhob Levy Corps, in which a brief history of the raising of the corps is given. Almost the full complement of horses has been purchased, and on the 31st March 1892 only some fifty-two sowars remained to be recruited to bring the cavalry branch of the corps up to its full strength.

*See Appendix VI to the General Administration Report.

Service in the dismounted branch being less popular, it is more difficult to obtain recruits for the infantry.

Camel carriage for the corps is to be discarded owing to the large mortality among the camels, and pony transport will be substituted for it in future.

The mortality among the camels is, in the Political Agent's opinion, due to some peculiar disease which prevailed during the year under review. By some the mortality has been attributed to the locusts which rendered trees and plants eaten by them poisonous for camels.

XVI.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

Appendixes F and N to the Political Agent's report† show the strength of the police and levies respectively in the Thal-Chotiali Agency.

†Thal-Chotiali (see Appendix V to the General Administration Report).

The strength of the police force in the Quetta-Pishin District is reported by the Political Agent‡ to have been slightly increased. Efforts have been made to enlist local Pathans. The postal levies in the Khojak Pass have been abolished in consequence of the railway opening to New Chaman on the 1st January 1892, the Achakzai service on the other hand being augmented.

‡ See Appendix IV to the General Administration Report.

New posts furnished by the levies have been established on the railway line.

Levies were also employed in Pishin and Quetta for purposes of revenue collection, in the detection of crime, and also for escort duty.

The strength of the Police is reported to have been increased in the Bolan Pass since the commencement of work on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

XVII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Quetta-Pishin.—Appendix I to the Political Agent's Report§ contains a statement of the crime committed in the district during the year. There were three cases of *ghaza* and one of robbery attended with murder.

§ See Appendix IV to the General Administration Report.

A comparison of the figures shows an increase on those of last year, but the difference is slight in offences of a serious nature, and may be attributed chiefly to the commencement of work on the Mushkaf Railway.

Thal-Chotiali.—Appendix P to the Political Agent's Report* contains a summary of the more serious cases which fall under this head. There were in all three cases, two of murder and one of *ghaza.*

* See Appendix V to the General Administration Report.

This is a decrease of ten cases as compared with the number of the preceding year, and is very satisfactory.

Zhob.—Appendix I to the Political Agent's Report† contains a statement of the crime committed in the distict during the year under review.

† See Appendix VI to the General Administration Report.

It is satisfactory to note that there was only one case of *ghaza.* This compares very favourably with the report of the previous year.

XVIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The following table shows particulars of the Civil and Criminal work performed by the officers of the Agency during the year 1891-92:—

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeals.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan	...	...	...	56	41
Thal-Chotiali.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	1	7	13	24
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	13	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	55	35	168	12	14
Ditto ditto, Duki	85	19	43	...	1
Tahsildar, Sibi	129	64	132	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	177	29	100	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	743	320	102	...	...
Tahsildar, Duki	15	4	22	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	9	...	5	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	21	6	17	...	...
Ditto, Duki	4	...	2	...	...
Ditto, Sinjawi	118	29	49	...	...
Quetta-Pishin.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	11	6	27	73	56
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	44	9	143	40	2
Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Quetta	297	147	1,074	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	54	49	1,320	2	...
Ditto ditto, Pishin	236	136	189	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	557	329	56	...	11
Treasury Officer, Quetta	282	148	53	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,135	1,912	1	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	24	6	2	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	220	53	112	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	1	...	155	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	30	...	111		

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeals.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	...	...	1	2	1
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	190	57	83	...	...
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	16	1	5
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	3	1	2
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	2	...	2	...	...
Second ditto ditto ditto	81	21	109	...	...
Tahsildar, Bori	58	17	41	...	...
Ditto, Upper Zhob	43	6	31	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	144	48	31	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	26	...	15	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	5	...	8	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	6	2	7	...	...
Ditto, Upper Zhob	4	1	6	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	70	14	...	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	10	...	8	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The information furnished in the above statement in regard to Zhob represents only the regular Judicial cases brought on the registers, and does not include a number of cases tried under the Punjab Frontier Regulations or settled by arbitration and country custom.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on Public Works in the Agency is attached as Appendix VII.

The most noteworthy items are those which refer to the borings for oil and water and the coal workings.

As regards coal about 120,000 maunds have been brought in from the coal-fields east of Quetta.

The water from the Shebo canals and Khushdil Khan reservoir was used for irrigation throughout the year, the latter for the first time.

XX.—TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in Appendix VIII.

XXI.—POSTAL.

A report on the administration of the Postal Department in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92 has been submitted by the Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan, and is attached hereto as Appendix IX.

XXII.—COMMERCE.

The exports from Chaman to Kandahar amounted during the year under review to R24,71,745 and the imports to R20,89,948.

From the 1st April 1891 an official was appointed at Panjpai to register the trade with Seistan, Persia and Sorawak. The returns for 1891-92 show that the exports from Panjpai towards Sorawak and Seistan amounted to R45,418 and the imports to R1,98,302. All caravans do not however pass through Panjpai, and it is therefore contemplated to abolish that post and establish two others, one at Samungli and the other at Mian Gandi on the Quetta-Mastung road.

XXIII.—SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES.

A special reconnaissance was carried out by Captain Mackenzie, R.E., with a view to determining the best alignment for a line of rail between Karachi and Quetta *viâ* Las Beyla, Kharan and Kalat. About 900 square miles on the scale of 2 miles =1 inch have been completed.

The triangulation of Southern Baluchistan has been finally completed. This triangulation furnishes data for the topography of all that remains for survey east of 66° E. Long. on the 2 miles =1 inch scale, and of west of that meridian on the 4 miles =1 inch scale.

The topography west of 66° on the scale of 4 miles=1 inch has also been completed in so far that it covers the whole area of Baluchistan.

East of 66° E. Long. a general reconnaissance has been made so as to provide a map of the whole of Baluchistan on a geographical scale for immediate use.

The harbours, ports and coast line of Mekran have been examined and surveyed.

The reports on these surveys have no doubt been submitted to the Government of India by the heads of departments concerned.

XXIV.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

During the year 1891-92 there were 22 horse stallions and 1 donkey stallion employed in Baluchistan. These were distributed as follows:—

Quetta-Pishin Agency.

5 Norfolk trotters.
3 Thorough-bred English.
2 Arabs.

Thal-Chotiali Agency.

1 Thorough-bred English.
7 Arabs.
1 Donkey.

Kalat Agency.

3 Arabs.

Zhob Agency.

1 Thorough-bred English.

The usual horse shows were held at Quetta in the autumn, and at Sibi in the winter.

Quetta Horse Show.—The horse show at Quetta was held on the 2nd October, and was attended by Major Lamb, the Government Remount Agent and by both Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, the General Superintendent, and Mr. J. Grainger, Superintendent of the Horse-Breeding Department, Bombay, while three native cavalry regiments were represented and made purchases.

The total number of horses exhibited was 438, and the sales effected were as below:—

Remount Department .	6 horses at an average price of R197 each.
Native Cavalry . .	85 horses at an average price of R258 each.
Police . . .	58 horses at an average price of R140 each.
TOTAL .	149 horses.

The total value of prizes distributed at the show was R1,367-13-3. The following remarks regarding the show were made by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, General Superintendent of the Horse-Breeding Department:—

"I take this opportunity of recording my opinion that the horse show held at Quetta on the 2nd instant has given proof that the stock of the Baluch mares by Government stallions is likely to prove of great value, showing not only quality, but being also well-limbed. The bent the Baluchis have for horses affords good promise of the developing of the horse-breeding industry, and it was pleasing to find that brood mares and young stock exhibited at the show were generally in good condition and evidently well cared for.

"The horses at the fair imported from north of Kandahar, numbering about 220, were a most useful lot, the majority of them being well built and possessing good bone and limbs.

"The 7th Bombay Lancers purchased 36 of these horses as remounts. I had an opportunity of inspecting the lot and consider them admirably adapted for native cavalry work.

"I am informed that a large number of this class of horses bred and reared in the Maimena District, north of Kandahar, can be annually brought to the Quetta horse fair and show, and therefore I would submit the desirability of offering every inducement to importers to bring these useful horses to this market."

Sibi Horse Show.—This show was held on the 29th February and three following days, but a gloom was cast over it by the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, and consequently the fair was robbed of much of its usual interest. The number of horses exhibited this year was 1,283 as against 1,273 at the previous show. The Remount Department purchased 40 horses, while the native cavalry regiments represented at the show succeeded in obtaining 87, and the Police and Levies in the Agency 94 animals. A sum of R2,301 was awarded in prizes.

XXV.—VOLUNTEERS.

Officers.

Major S. W. Sutton was appointed to succeed Major C. C. B. Knapp in the command on the transfer of the latter from Quetta to Loralai.

Sergeant J. Shaw has been promoted Lieutenant in the corps.

Strength and Efficiency.

Strength of Corps	63 men.
Capitation grant	1,219 rupees.
Figure of merit	57·45
Percentage of extra efficients	40·74

XXVI.—RAILWAYS.

Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.—The construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was taken in hand in the beginning of the year 1890-91. The old Bolan line running in the bed of the river was also repaired.

Details of the progress on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway will be found in the report of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. James Ramsay (*vide* Appendix X).

North-Western Railway Frontier Section.—A report on the working of the Engineering Department of the Frontier Section of this railway for the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December 1891, as also a report on the Khost colliery for the same periods, will be found at Appendix XI.

The Khojak Tunnel, which is about 2⅜ miles long, was commenced in April 1888, and the first construction train passed through on the 6th September 1891. The line from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1892.

XXVII.—FORESTS.

The report on the working of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Department will be submitted separately, as it is not due, under Section 237 of the Forest Department Code, until the 10th July.

XXVIII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No officers of the Geological Survey Department have worked in Baluchistan during the year under review.

XXIX.—MEDICAL.

The only epidemic in Baluchistan in 1891 was a widespread outbreak of cholera, which originated at the end of July in a few cases at Sibi, and on the 4th August at Mudgorge. The disease was thence carried to Dirgi, Harnai, Sunari, Fuller's Camp, Bostan, and several villages in the Quetta-Pishin District. The Thal-Chotiali and Zhob Agencies also suffered from the outbreak. The Agency Surgeon's report * gives full details of the epidemic. The infection of the water supplies seems to have been the chief cause of the spread of the epidemic. Rules for general guidance have been framed to meet similar outbreaks in future.

* *Vide* Appendix XII.

DATED QUETTA,
The 11th July 1892.

(Sd.) J. BROWNE, *Major-Genl.,*
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

No. 1121, dated Quetta, the 17th June 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit a brief Report of the work done in my office during the year 1891-92.

2. The appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was created in January 1891, and I joined the new appointment in Quetta on 30th March in the same year. By the orders of Government creating the appointment, the Revenue Commissioner, in addition to the general supervision of the revenue administration of the Districts of British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, was also entrusted with the duties of Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, Registrar-General and Settlement Commissioner. Early in April the late Sir Robert Sandeman issued an order defining the branches of work with which the Revenue Commissioner should deal. This order, after further experience, was revised in October last, and a copy of the revised order is attached to this report for information. It may be mentioned here that, although the Revenue Commissioner has not been appointed *ex-officio* to be a Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, it was arranged by the late Sir Robert Sandeman, with a view to saving correspondence, that the Revenue Commissioner, whenever possible, should refer questions unofficially and by note to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Agent to the Governor-General's office, and issue orders, when necessary, in the Agent to the Governor-General's name. This system has worked very well during the last year.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

3. The first and most important matter which claimed the Revenue Commissioner's attention was the introduction of a simple system of account of the Provincial revenue and expenditure. There are four distinct Provincial grants or Contracts in Baluchistan, *viz.*—

1. The Special Allotment for Police and Levies.
2. The Zhob Revenues.
3. The Quetta Revenues.
4. The grant for the Zhob Levy Corps.

Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 commenced from 1st April 1890, and in both the Local Government can carry on the unexpended balance from one year to another.

Contract No. 3 only began from 1st April 1891, and the unexpended balance is not carried on. All three of these contracts end on 31st March 1893.

Contract No. 4 began on 1st April 1890, and was to end on 31st March 1892, but by the recent orders of Government it has been extended to the 31st March 1893. All four contracts therefore expire at the end of the current year 1892-93. The unexpended balance of contract 4 is not carried on from one year to another. It may be explained here that contract (1), the Special Allotment, consists of a grant to meet all the expenditure on Police and Levies in Baluchistan, except certain Police and Levies in Zhob and Quetta. The grant was originally in 1890-91 R6,42,000.

After the Quetta revenues were provincialised, it was reduced to R6,12,000, but subsequently was raised to R6,44,680 by inclusion of the Mando Khel and Sherani services. Contract (2) consists of all the receipts in the Zhob District from which the Local Government is expected to meet all the expenditure in Zhob, except military expenditure and the pay of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent.

Contract (3) is a somewhat similar contract in regard to Quetta receipts and expenditure, the items of expenditure debitable to the Quetta revenues being fixed arbitrarily with reference to previous practice.

Contract 4 consisted of a grant of R1,20,000 in 1890-91 and R2,47,200 in 1891-92 to meet all the expenditure on the Zhob Levy Corps, except the pay of the Commandant.

The first business of the Revenue Commissioner after his appointment was the adjustment of the accounts of Contracts 1, 2 and 4 for the financial year 1890-91. When these contracts began in April 1890, no orders were issued for the submission and verification of the monthly receipts and expenditure connected with each contract. Consequently, in sanctioning expenditure, the Agent to the Governor-General's office worked to a great extent in the dark, and at the end of the year there were serious discrepancies between the figures given for each contract by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and those prepared locally. It took me nine months to cleqa up and finally adjust these accounts in correspondence with the Comptroller,

India Treasuries, and it will be readily understood that the matter occupied a good deal of time and labour. In order to prevent the recurrence of such discrepancies, the Political Agents of Quetta and Zhob were directed to send in monthly statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Quetta and Zhob Provincial revenues respectively. Before leaving Calcutta I had arranged with the Secretary in the Financial Department and the Comptroller General to have the budget printed in a form showing, in separate columns, the Zhob, Quetta and Imperial revenue and expenditure. Printed forms were prepared in the same form as the Budget Abstract of revenue and expenditure in Baluchistan, and each Political Agent was directed to send in his monthly statement in these forms, showing both the monthly receipts and expenditure, and the receipts and expenditure from the 1st April to date. The Treasury Officer was directed to keep a similar *pro formâ* account of both the Zhob and Quetta revenue and expenditure, and a special clerk was sanctioned from Provincial revenues for the purpose. The District Officers prepared their statements from registers which were written up daily in their offices. On receipt in this office of the monthly statements from the District Officers they are first examined and verified by the Treasury Officer, and then sent to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for comparison with the *pro formâ* account kept in his office. In this way the accounts are adjusted month by month with very little labour. A similar system was adopted in regard to the Special allotment-expenditure and the receipts in aid of the Special allotment under "XVII—Police," Imperial. Each Political Agent sends in to this office monthly, a return of his police and levy expenditure against this grant, a combined account is then made up in this office and, after examination in the Treasury, it is sent to the Comptroller. In the same way the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, sends in his monthly account of expenditure against the Zhob Levy Corps grant, and his figures are verified monthly in the Quetta Treasury. The system introduced has worked excellently during the past year, and appears to have given complete satisfaction to the Account Department in Calcutta. It will be evident that the system of Provincialisation at present in force in the Agency is very complex, as no less than four separate *pro formâ* accounts have to be maintained with separate balances, which are not transferable from one account to another. This is owing to the various contracts having been given separately at different times as necessity arose. I hope during the current year to submit proposals for one Provincial contract for the whole Agency as soon as the present contracts expire.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT.

4. I will now take the figures for each contract separately—

	R	a.	p.
In 1890-91 the special allotment was	6,42,000	0	0
And the receipts under "XVII—Police," Imperial were	1,268	4	9
TOTAL	6,43,268	4	9

The expenditure during 1890-91 was as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Police	1,70,572	3	8
Levies	4,44,042	0	9
TOTAL	6,14,614	4	5

	R
Original grant	6,70,000
Deduct—in 1890-91 expenditure transferred to Zhob Provincial revenues	28,000
Grant for 1890-91	6,42,000
Deduct—in 1891-92, expenditure transferred to Quetta Provincial revenues	30,000
	6,12,000
Add—expenditure on Sherani and Mandu Khel Levies	32,680
Grant for 1891-92	6,44,680

leaving an unexpended balance of R28,654-0-4 at the close of the year. As already explained, these figures were only arrived at after considerable correspondence. The figures for the year just elapsed are as follows, it being explained that owing to the inclusion of the grants for the Mando Khel and Sherani Levy services the special allotment for the year amounted to R6,44,680, as shown in the margin:—

	R	a.	p.
Special allotment	6,44,680	0	0
Receipts—in aid of Special allotment under "XVII—Police"	12,122	6	2
Opening balance	28,654	0	4
TOTAL	6,85,456	6	6
Expenditure—			
Police	1,71,353	11	9
Levies	4,84,172	12	11
Closing balance	29,929	13	10
TOTAL	6,85,456	6	6

These figures give the actual verified figures to the close of the month of January 1892. The figures for February and March have not yet been verified, and there may yet be some small adjustments to be made.

I may mention here that one of the principal achievements of the year has been a complete revision of all the district sanctions for police and levies. The grant of the special allotment for police and levies was made in consequence of a complete re-organisation of the police and levies proposed by Sir H. Prendergast in his letter No. 2140 of 15th May 1889. The subject was very complicated, and instead of passing orders on the proposals made, the Government of India gave the Agent to the Governor-General a lump sum per annum to meet the expenditure asked for, and left the details to be arranged locally. No orders, however, were ever passed by the Agent to the Governor-General's office sanctioning the new proposals. Consequently, the Political Agents were compelled to draw their bills in accordance with the old sanction, or rather sanctions, for there were many of them, while in most cases they distributed the money in accordance with Sir H. Prendergast's proposed scale, with subsequent modifications. The result was considerable confusion. The creation of the Zhob District introduced a further element of uncertainty and confusion, for levies drawn for on Thal-Chotiali sanctions were paid for by the Political Agent, Zhob. All this has now been remedied; Political Agents were called on to submit lists in accordance with the existing distribution; a few necessary changes and additions were introduced; and, with the Agent to the Governor-General's approval, fresh sanctions for police and levies were issued for each district. A separate list for levies and police was printed for each district, each list being headed "Special Allotment," "Zhob Revenues" or "Quetta Revenues," as the case might be. Copies of these lists were sent to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and have no doubt been useful in checking the Political Agents' bills. This revision was not completed till the end of August 1891.

ZHOB REVENUES.

5. At the close of 1890-91 the Political Agent reported that his opening balance for 1890-91 was R1,00,072-5-1. According to the figures of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, the balance was R1,13,013-13-0. Subsequently, after including on the receipt side the loan of R1,00,000 in aid of Public Works, and adding to the expenditure the charges on account of Public Works in Zhob, the Comptroller's balance was R84,305-15-5. In order to reconcile the discrepancy it was necessary to go through the whole twelve months' accounts, and the balance finally arrived at with the Comptroller's and Political Agent's concurrence was R66,516-8-1. The accounts of the Zhob Provincial revenue and expenditure for 1890-91 was, therefore, as follow:—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue	2,35,520	8	5
Loan from Government	1,00,000	0	0
TOTAL	3,35,520	8	5
Expenditure—			
Civil expenditure	1,40,296	2	9
Public Works expenditure	1,28,707	13	7
TOTAL	2,69,004	0	4
Closing balance	66,516	8	1
TOTAL	3,35,520	8	5

The accounts for the year just elapsed are as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Opening	66,516	8	1
Revenue	3,34,708	6	7
TOTAL	4,01,224	14	8
Expenditure—			
Civil expenditure	2,13,525	11	9
Public Works expenditure	1,09,947	0	0
Repayment Government loan	25,000	0	0
TOTAL	3,48,472	11	9
Closing balance	52,752	2	11
TOTAL	4,01,224	14	8

These figures are verified to end of February 1892.

QUETTA REVENUES.

6. The year 1891-92 was the first year of the provincialisation of these revenues. Formerly they had been managed for a short time as an excluded local fund. But subsequent to 1883 the whole of the revenue and expenditure had been shown in the Imperial accounts under a sub-head under the major head "Land Revenue." Advantage was taken of the provincialisation to put an end to this arrangement and to classify the receipts and expenditure under their proper heads in the accounts. As the Political Agent's Office in Quetta had been accustomed for some years to prepare monthly accounts, the introduction of the system described in paragraph 3 was not difficult. The accounts of the Quetta revenues for the past year are as follow :—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue	1,92,869	3	6
Expenditure	1,78,111	7	1
Closing balance	14,757	12	5

The balance in hand is not carried on.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

7. The grant for this service in 1890-91 was R1,64,290 for the year. The Comptroller, India Treasuries' accounts at the close of the year showed an expenditure of R1,73,993-2-4, or R9,703-2-4 in excess of the grant. It was found that the Accounts Department had erroneously included the pay and the allowances of the Commandant, amounting to R16,070-13-7, and after adjusting this and other items, the true figures were found to be R1,57,922-4-9, showing a saving on the grant of R6,367-11-3. In 1891-92 the grant for the corps was R2,47,200. The expenditure to the end of March has been R2,48,140-13-0. The excess is owing to certain adjustments made by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The Comptroller has been addressed on the subject, and the amount overdrawn will either be repaid in cash, or short-drawn in the current year. The grant for 1891-92 will not, therefore, be exceeded. When I took charge in April 1891 I found that no less than R97,290 of the expenditure for 1890-91 was under objection for want of detailed bills with vouchers. This was owing to the lack of orders to the Commandant explaining how his initial expenditure should be billed for and adjusted. Detailed instructions were at once issued, the amounts under objection cleared off, and now the bills for expenditure other than the pay of establishment are submitted, countersigned and adjusted monthly, and a monthly return is received in this office. I also found that the corps had no Chanda or Clothing Fund, and no orders had issued for their formation. Instructions were given for the formation of a fund, on the model of the Police Fund, with the sub-heads—

(1) Chanda.
(2) Clothing.
(3) Equipment.
(4) Estates of deceased officers.

With the consent of Government these funds were formed into an Excluded Local Fund called the "Zhob Levy Corps Fund." The budget is passed by this office, and monthly returns of receipts and expenditure are received and verified in the Treasury. So far, therefore, as its accounts are concerned, the administration of the corps is now on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

RECEIPTS UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED HEADS.

8. A return with the above heading is received monthly from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and is compared with similar returns received from District Officers. The heads under which receipts are shown are given in the margin. The discrepancies between the Comptroller's and the Political Agent's returns were often very great, and the figures were frequently not reconciled until after five or six months of correspondence. This was owing chiefly to faulty classification by the District Officers and the Sub-treasurers of Tahsils. In communication with the Treasury Officer detailed instructions were issued to all the District Officers on the subject of the classification of receipts, and the figures of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, are now verified without difficulty.

1. Land Revenue.
2. Opium.
3. Provincial Rates.
4. Stamps.
5. Registration.
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
7. Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

9. The increase in the Provincial Revenues during the year that has passed has been very satisfactory.

The following are the figures :—

Provincial Revenues.

	Actuals, 1890-91.			Budget, 1891-92.			Actuals, 1891-92.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Zhob	2,35,520	8	5	2,22,660	0	0	3,34,708	6	7
Quetta	1,95,343	2	5	1,80,790	0	0	1,92,869	3	6
Special allotment (XVI—Police) . . .	1,268	4	9	11,840	0	0	12,122	6	2

The increase under "XVII—Police" in the budget for 1891-92 is merely owing to a transfer of the Municipal and Railway contributions for Police from the Quetta Revenues to receipts in aid of the Special Allotment (XVII—Police). This was arranged with the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

The actual receipts for the past year are no less than R1,24,410-0-3 better than the estimates, a very satisfactory result. Imperial receipts also show an improvement. The figures under the four principal heads of Revenue are as follow :—

	Budget, 1891-92.			Actual, 1891-92.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue	2,58,900	0	0	3,00,664	15	2
Stamps	30,260	0	0	26,804	11	0
Excise	56,500	0	0	49,592	2	0
Law and Justice	15,200	0	0	13,619	3	3
TOTAL .	3,60,860	0	0	3,90,680	15	5

the net increase being R29,820-15-5.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

10. The supervision of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Agency now rests with the Revenue Commissioner, who also sanctions the budgets and carries on all correspondence regarding them with the Comptroller, India Treasuries. There are now the following Excluded Local Funds in the Province :—

Quetta Municipal Fund.
Pishin District Bazar Fund.
Quetta-Pishin District Police Fund.
Sibi Municipal Fund.
Thal-Chotiali District Police Fund
Loralai Town Fund.
Zhob Police Fund.
Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

Three of these funds have been created this year on the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation, *viz.*—

The Zhob Levy Corps Fund.
The Zhob Police Fund.
The Loralai Town Fund.

Recommendations have also gone to Government for the formation into Excluded Local Funds of the Sharigh Bazaar Fund and the Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund, the balances of which are still kept outside the Treasury, and the Bolan Bazaar Fund will shortly be added to the number. Budgets and annual accounts of all these funds have to be sent by the Revenue Commissioner to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and a general supervision over the receipts and expenditure is exercised by this office. All the funds are well managed and are applied to the purposes for which they are intended.

POLICE AND LEVIES.

11. The present strength of the Police Force in the Agency paid from the Special Allotment is as follow :—

	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants and Constables.	Duffadars and Sowars.		TOTAL.
Quetta-Pishin	12	451	62	=	525
Thal-Chotiali	8	232	35	=	275
South-Eastern Baluchistan .	...	10	...	=	10
TOTAL .	20	693	97	=	810

This strength includes the following additions which were sanctioned this year, chiefly on account of the commencement of work on the Mushkaf Railway in the Bolan, and partly to provide camp guards for the Revenue Commissioner and some small additions required in Thal-Chotiali :—

	R
1 Deputy Inspector, 3rd grade	40
3 Sergeants, 1st grade, @ 27 each	81
5 Do., 2nd grade, @ 17 each	85
8 Do., 3rd grade @ 14 each	112
22 Constables, 1st grade, @ 12	264
49 Do., 2nd grade, @ 11	539
1 Daffadar	37
4 Sowars, 1st grade, @ 33 each	132
5 Do., 2nd grade, @ 27 each	135
3 Bhishtis (2 @ 11 each and 1 @ 10)	32
1 Sweeper	10
TOTAL	1,467

As already stated, a Police Fund for Chanda, Clothing and Equipment, etc., has been created in Zhob, and formed into an excluded local fund, so that no receipts under these heads are now kept outside the Treasury as heretofore. A set of rules has also been issued, with the consent of the Local Government, providing, in accordance with the Punjab Police rules, for the grant of good service stripes and pay to deserving police constables. A copy of the rules issued is attached.

As already stated in paragraph 4, the sanctions to the police and levy establishments throughout the Agency have been completely revised and recast and brought up to date. In addition to the numbers of the police paid for from the special allotment, the following force is maintained and paid for from the Zhob Provincial revenues :—

	Inspectors and Dy. Inspectors.	Sergeants and Constables.	Daffadars and Sowars.	TOTAL.
Zhob Police	6	146	30	182

The working of the police has been carefully supervised by this office, which receives monthly crime statement from each district showing the results obtained.

The state of the police force is very satisfactory.

MUNICIPALITIES.

12. There are only two Municipalities in Baluchistan, *viz.* Sibi and Quetta, and they are only municipalities by courtesy, for there is no Municipal Act yet in this Agency. The principal work of the year has been the revision of the octroi schedule and rules in the Quetta Municipality. Formerly the collection of the octroi tax was farmed to the highest bidder, and the schedule was a very cumbrous one, containing no less than 98 articles, many of them yielding very little revenue, while their liability to duty gave the contractors the opportunity of exercising much oppression. The rules were also very old-fashioned and caused considerable friction with other Government Departments, as articles brought into Municipal limits by contractors were subject to the tax, even if the goods ultimately became the property of Government, and no refunds were allowed. At the instance of Colonel Biddulph, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, it was decided to collect the tax in future by Government Agency, to bring the rules into harmony with the latest orders of Government, and to revise the schedule. The new schedule and rules were approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, and came into force from 1st April 1892. The new schedule is much superior to the old one, and contains only 56 articles. The old system has been retained for the present in Sibi, where the receipts are small, until experience is gained of the results obtained in Quetta under the new arrangement.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

13. Proposals for the commencement of settlement operations in Quetta and Pishin were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in January last, and they have been forwarded to Government. The introduction of the settlement has not yet been sanctioned, but during the year a small settlement establishment was placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner, and some preliminary inquiries were commenced into the Muafi tenures of Quetta. There are several karezes in Quetta owned by Syads and by Raisani and other Brahuis, which have been revenue-free for many generations, and from which no revenue has

been taken since Quetta came under British administration. Sir Robert Sandeman desired that an enquiry should be made into the validity of the Sanads under which remission of revenue was claimed. Over one hundred applications for remission of revenue were received in this office. The Sanads (some 200 in number) have all been examined and translated by myself; the circumstances of each karez have been enquired into; registers of owners and their shares prepared; and it is hoped in a short time that the enquiry will be completed and the various applications submitted for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General with the Revenue Commissioner's recommendations. The village papers prepared will all be useful in the coming settlement operations, as they have been framed in the manner proposed in the report regarding settlement operations submitted last January. A preliminary cash assessment was also, with the Agent to the Governor-General's approval, made in certain parts of Pishin pending the introduction of settlement operations. Certain parts of Pishin always paid, under the Afghans, a fixed cash assessment or a fixed assessment in cash and kind. Thus the Barshore Kakars and the Parinzun and Alizai Tarins were assessed at so many Naukars, or men at arms, per village, and they paid a fixed cash payment per Naukar in lieu of furnishing the men. The Barshore Kakars paid R29 per Naukar, and the Tarins R14-8. The Kakars of the Kakar Lora and Kakar karezes paid a fixed assessment in cash and kind on each village. In 1890-91 this system was abolished by Sir Robert Sandeman's orders, and a share of one-sixth the gross produce was taken by "batai" as the Government revenue. This change caused some discontent, and the Government of India ordered a return to the old system pending settlement. As, however, the returns of batai had shown that the old assessments were light, I endeavoured to persuade the people to agree to an enhancement of the fixed assessment as a condition of our ceasing to divide the produce. I succeeded in getting all the people to agree to the old fixed assessments being doubled, pending settlement. I give a brief list in the margin showing the result of the arrangement. It will be seen that the revenue in these villages in Pishin has been increased, with the full consent of the people, from R11,195-4-0 to R23,145-4-0. Besides this summary assessment of a portion of Pishin and the preliminary enquiry into the revenue-free tenures in Pishin and Quetta, an enquiry was also made into certain questions regarding the relative status, as proprietors, of the Kasi Pathans in Quetta and the Brahui karez-owners, from whom the Kazis used formerly to collect one-sixth of the produce. The Kazis formerly paid a fixed assessment to Government and collected one-sixth from certain karezes within their village limits.

	No. of Naukars.	Old rate per Nauker.	Total.	New rate per Naukar.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Parinzun Tarins	91¾	14 8 0	1,330 6 0	29	2,660 12 0
Segi Tarins	65¾	14 8 0	953 6 0	29	1,906 12 0
Alizai Tarins	79¾	14 8 0	1,156 6 0	33	2,631 12 0
Total	237¼	...	3,440 2 0	...	7,199 4 0
Barshore—					
Saliman Khel	27	23 0 0	621 0 0	60	1,620 0 0
Ahmad Khel	24½	29 8 0	722 12 0	60	1,470 0 0
Barakzai	30	29 8 0	885 0 0	60	1,800 0 0
Total	81½	...	2,228 12 0	...	4,890 0 0
Kakar Lora and Karezat— Old fixed assessment	...	...	5,526 6 0	New do.	11,056 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	11,195 4 0	...	23,145 4 0

When Sir Robert Sandeman substituted a batai of one-sixth for the fixed assessment, the Brahui karez-owners paid the one-sixth to Government and refused to pay anything to the Kazis, though the latter claimed to be co-proprietors in the karezes. The enquiry is nearly finished, and a decision will shortly be arrived at after the matter has been fully discussed in the July jirgas.

A commencement has also been made in the preparation of village papers and the definition of village boundaries in the Kuchlak and Agabarg tapas, so that survey can be begun directly the settlement is formally sanctioned.

EXCISE.

14. Contracts for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell country spirits are farmed annually in the various districts of the Agency. During the year, in communication with the Political Agents, the system adopted has been improved and made uniform throughout British Baluchistan and the Agency territories. The procedure in the matter of the grant of wholesale and retail licenses for the vend of imported liquors and spirits was also found to be very irregular. In Thal-Chotiali separate licenses were not given for wholesale and retail vend. In Quetta a fee of only R16 was charged for a license for wholesale vend, though the fee in the Punjab is R48, and Political Agents charged what they thought fit for licenses for retail

vend. A set of rules has been drawn up by this office for the guidance of Political Agents, and a complete set of license forms prescribed for the whole Agency. The fee on wholesale licenses has been raised to R32, and shop licenses for retail vend have been divided into classes with a maximum fee for the 1st class of R300 for the year. Separate forms with separate rates of fees have also been prescribed for licenses for retail vend granted to hotels, staging bungalows and railway refreshment-rooms. The system now in force is uniform for the whole Agency, and will result in a considerable increase of revenue under this head.

RULES FOR PETITION-WRITERS.

15. It was found that much diversity of practice existed in the different districts regarding the grant of licenses to petition-writers. A few simple rules have been drawn up for the guidance of Political Agents and a copy is attached.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

16. I also append to this report a copy of the rules drawn up, with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General, regarding the grant of taccavi advances in the Agency. Before these rules were issued the practice in the matter of granting these loans was very irregular. Almost all loans were granted without interest, and sufficient care was not exercised to see that the loans were strictly applied to the purposes for thich they were granted. The rules impress upon Political Agents the necessity of attending to the orders of Government on these points. No account was kept at head-quarters of the various loans granted and the recoveries made, and considerable difficulty was consequently caused in verifying the quarterly returns received from the Comptroller, India Treasuries. All Political Agents now send in returns every quarter, which are collated in a general register kept in this office.

The returns received from the Accounts Department can now be immediately checked; complete control is exercised over the grant of advances; and Political Agents are regularly reminded if instalments are allowed to fall into arrears.

REGISTRATION ACT, III OF 1877.

17. Although Act III of 1877 has been in force in the Agency since the publication of the Baluchistan Laws and Regulations, it was found that no steps had been taken to appoint Registrars and Sub-registrars under the Act, or to bring the other provisions of the Act into force. The necessary notifications were drawn up in this office and, with the approval of Government, have been published. Circular orders are now under preparation for issue to the various Political Agents, and arrangements have been made to supply the Registrars and Sub registrars with the necessary registers and forms, and with safes and boxes for their custody. The necessary contingent grants have been provided in the budget, and it is expected that the receipts from registration will cover all expenses.

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT VI OF 1886.

18. As in the case of Act III of 1877, no measures had been taken to enforce the provisions of Act VI of 1886. The necessary notifications for the appointment of Marriage Registrars under Act XV of 1872 (the Indian Christian Marriage Act) and of Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1883, were drawn up by this office, and, with the approval of Government, published. The Revenue Commissioner was also appointed the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Arrangements are now being made to supply the necessary registers and forms to all the officers and ministers of religion for whom they are required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. In addition to the matters specifically noticed in the preceding paragraphs, a considerable amount of other work has been carried out by my office in the direction of introducing order and system into the administration of the districts under my charge. Among the more important matters the following may be noticed. Complete graded lists of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, and of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police, have been prepared; the order of their seniority has been settled; and arrangements made to keep the lists up to date. In accordance with the recommendations of a committee, presided over by the Revenue Commissioner, rules have been prepared and issued by the Local Government for the issue of warm clothing and liveries to menial servants in the Agency, under the Resolutions of the Financial Department quoted in the margin.

No. 2544, dated 25th May 1890.
385 29th January 1891.

The limits of the Quetta Municipality have been defined, and the waste land within those limits formally constituted the property of the Municipality, subject to the conditions laid down by Government. Proposals have been made for the constitution of a fuel and fodder reserve under the Khusdil irrigation bund, and the complaints received regarding the amount of land taken up for the similar reserve under the Shebo Canal have been enquired into and proposals made for their settlement. The Revenue Commissioner was also President of the Committee on Camel Carriage, which was assembled in September last, and at which all Government departments in Quetta were represented.

The numbers of the receipts and issues in the Commissioner's English office, for the three-quarters of the year from 1st April to 31st December 1891, are given in the margin. They do not of course represent by any means the whole amount of the work done by the office, as nearly all communications with the Agent to the Governor-General's office are carried on unofficially by office note.

Receipts No. 1550.
Issues „ 1245.

20. On the whole, I think it may be fairly claimed that the results have justified the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner for Baluchistan. Much important work has been done which could not be done before. Order and system have taken the place of irregularity; the Provincial revenues have been economically administered, and the accounts are in thorough order; and lastly, the increased efficiency in all branches of the administration has been accompanied by a most satisfactory increase in the revenue, which may, to some extent at any rate, be attributed to the better supervision exercised. I may mention that the special work of the Revenue Commissioner has, during the last year, been to some extent retarded in consequence of my appointment at different times to act as Agent to the Governor-General, in addition to my own duties, owing to the sad deaths of Sir Oliver St. John and Sir Robert Sandeman.

With the exception of one week, during which Sir Oliver St. John was able to attend office, the Revenue Commissioner carried on the duties of the Agent to the Governor-General, in addition to his own, from 23rd April, when the late Sir Robert Sandeman went to Simla, to 9th July, when Colonel Biddulph took charge, and again from 29th January 1892, the date of Sir Robert Sandeman's death, to nearly the end of March, or for nearly five months out of the year.

I trust this brief summary of the work accomplished during the first year of the Revenue Commissioner's appointment will be considered satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 6746, dated Quetta, the 24th October 1891.

[*In supersession of Order No. 2630, dated the 28th April 1891.*]

READ—

Letter No. 298-E., dated 12th February 1891, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, conveying orders regarding the appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ORDER.—The Government of India having appointed a Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, the new officer will be entrusted with the duties of Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, and of Registrar-General throughout the Agency.

2. Under these circumstances the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that all correspondence relating to the subjects noted below, that formerly was addressed to the Agent to the Governor-General's office direct, shall in future be submitted by Political Agents and District Officers to the Revenue Commissioner, who will, when necessary, refer the matter for the orders of the Local Government.

(*a*) *Revenue.*—All matters affecting revenue, including irrigation, excise, stamps and taccavi loans, and matters connected with the administration of provincialised revenues.

(*b*) *Levies.*—Matters connected with the financial administration of levies in Baluchistan.

(*c*) *Police.*—Matters connected with the control and administration of the police.

(*d*) *Jails.*—Matters relating to the management and administration of jails.

(*e*) *Treasury.*—Matters connected with the administration and management of all Treasuries and Sub-treasuries in Baluchistan.

(*f*) *Registration.*—Matters connected with registration, both under Act III of 1887 and Act VI of 1886.

(*g*) *Municipalities and Bazaars.*—Matters relating to the financial administration of Municipalities and Bazaars.

Other matters will be referred unofficially to the Revenue Commissioner by the Agent to the Governor-General's office when necessary.

(*h*) *Budgets.*—Questions relating to the preparation and adjustment of budgets, Imperial Provincial, and excluded Local Funds.

N.B.—This will not affect the details of Public Works Department Budget, which will be dealt with as heretofore.

(*i*) *Acquisition of Land.*—Questions which may arise in connection with the acquisition of land, or rights in land, either by Government or by others, under the Land Acquisition Act. Questions relating to acquisition of mining grants will be dealt with in the Superintending Engineer's Office, but unofficial reference should be made to the Revenue Commissioner before submission to the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*j*) *Forests.*—All questions bearing on revenue matters connected with the Forest Department.

(*k*) *Appointments, promotions, etc.*—All questions relating to appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, leave applications, etc., in the Subordinate Judicial and Revenue Departments and Ministerial Offices, subject to such rules as may be made by the Agent to the Governor-General from time to time.

Likewise all questions relating to increase or redistribution of establishments.

(*l*) *Trade.*—All trade statistics and returns, and questions connected therewith.

3. Travelling allowance and detailed contingent bills, and questions connected therewith, should continue to be submitted to the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

4. All purely political questions, all matters connected with the Kalat and Laus Beyla States, including Mekran, and the taking of revenue from tribes from whom revenue has not yet been taken, should similarly be referred direct to the Agent to the Governor-General.

By order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

GOOD CONDUCT STRIPES.

Good conduct stripes.

With the sanction of the Local Government the following rules are prescribed by the Inspector-General of Police for regulating the grant of good conduct stripes to members of the Police Force in Baluchistan.

Good conduct stripes by whom and for what given.

1. Good conduct stripes, not exceeding three in all and two on any one occasion, may be given to a constable or sowar by the District Superintendent of Police, with the approval of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Political Agent) for conduct displaying extraordinary address, acuteness, fidelity, courage, or which appears to be specially praiseworthy.

And, in special cases, may be so given as a reward for exemplary conduct during a long period of service; but, in such cases, the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police shall be previously applied for and obtained.

The minimum length of service for each stripe is as follows :—

(*a*) For one stripe 6 years' service.

(*b*) For two stripes 9 years' service.

(*c*) For three stripes 12 years' service.

Advantages belonging to wearers.

2. The following advantages shall belong to the wearer of a good conduct stripe, that is to say,—

(1) If the wearer is a constable or sowar he shall receive an extra allowance, in addition to his salary, (*a*) of one rupee per mensem so long as he continues to wear two good conduct stripes, (*b*) of two rupees per mensem so long as he continues to wear three good conduct stripes, provided there is budget provision.

(A).
(B).

Sergeants may wear but will not receive good conduct pay.

3. A constable or sowar who is promoted to the rank of Sergeant or Daffedar may continue to wear any good conduct stripes he may be in possession of, but will cease, on promotion, to draw the good conduct pay.

Good conduct pay cannot be reckoned in calculating pension.

4. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension, except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the police force of the Punjab.

Budget provision.

5. For the present the Budget provision will be made in each district for the grant of good service pay to the following extent:—

(i) Wearers of two stripes, five per cent. of force.

(ii) Wearers of three stripes, five per cent. of force.

Claim to allowance when wearers exceed provision.

6. If at any time the number of constables or sowars in a district with claims to the extra allowances of one and two rupees per mensem exceeds the budget provision, wearers of three stripes shall have the preference over wearers of two; and wearers of two stripes shall rank among themselves according to the dates on which they obtained the second stripe, and if more than one such wearer obtained the second stripe on the same day, then he who received the first stripe first shall have the prior claim to such allowance.

Forfeiture of stripes.

7. A good conduct stripe or stripes shall be forfeited only, otherwise than by leaving, or removal from, the Department or promotion to a higher grade, under the written order of the District Superintendent of Police, with the approval of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Political Agent), and such officer may, subject to the same approval, for an act of misconduct, make such order in respect of any number or all the stripes worn by a constable, sowar, Sergeant or Daffedar.

8. The gift and forfeiture of every good conduct stripe and the reasons therefor, with the names of the police officers concerned, shall be entered in the return of punishments and rewards for the month in which the order was made.

9. The Deputy Inspectors-General shall control most carefully the bestowal of good conduct stripes under rule 1 which, on account of the advantage accruing, should be given with discrimination.

Rules relating to the grant of licenses to petition-writers.

The following rules regarding the grant of licenses to petition-writers in the Courts of the Baluchistan Agency and regulating the conduct of persons licensed to practise as petition-writers have been framed by the Revenue Commissioner and are hereby circulated for general information:—

(1) Petition-writers shall be of two grades, the 1st grade and the 2nd grade.

(2) Licenses to practise as a petition-writer shall be in the Form A. annexed, and shall be granted by Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners within the limits of their respective districts.

(3) Licenses shall be granted only to persons of established good character and of sufficient education. Political Agents should satisfy themselves on these points before granting licenses. In Zhob, Pishin, Duki, Loralai and Sharigh a knowledge of Pushtu is a necessary qualification.

(4) A register of all licenses granted under these rules shall be kept in the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner's office in the Form B. attached.

(5) Licenses shall in the first instance be granted on probation only to be confirmed if the Political Agent thinks fit at the end of a year. Licenses may at any time be revoked by the Political Agent. When any license is revoked under this rule, the reasons for the order given should be recorded.

(6) Licenses should be brought up once in every year to the Political Agent for examination, and the date of such inspection shall be entered in the proper column of the register prescribed in rule 4.

7. The application for permission to practise as a petition-writer shall be made in writing, and shall be written by the applicant with his own hand, and be presented by him in person.

It shall state :—

(a) The applicant's father's name, date of birth according to the English calendar, caste, residence, and present occupation (if any).

(b) The names of two persons of respectability to whom reference may be made as to the applicant's character should the certificates presented with the application be deemed insufficient; and it shall be accompanied by certificates of character and satisfactory evidence as to the applicant's education. If the applicant has been convicted of a criminal offence, this shall be stated in his application. If the applicant is in the service of Government or of a legal practitioner, his application shall state that he is prepared to resign such service on being licensed as a petition-writer.

8. A licensed petition-writer of the 1st grade is allowed to write appeals and petitions for the Courts of the Political Agent and Revenue Commissioner, and for the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General, as well as for the lower Courts.

9. A licensed petition-writer of the 2nd grade is allowed to write petitions only for the Courts below the Court of the Political Agent.

10. Every licensed petition-writer shall keep up a register in Form C. attached in which he shall enter every petition written by him. This register shall be open to the inspection of any Court which may demand its production.

11. Every licensed petition-writer shall have, and use as occasion may require, a seal with his name, number, and grade engraved on it, in Urdu.

12. Every petition written by a licensed petition-writer shall be signed by him and sealed with the seal referred to above. Every petition shall likewise be marked with the number which it bears in the writer's register, and shall show the fee which has been charged for writing it.

13. Licensed petition-writers shall, in writing petitions, use, as far as possible, such phrases as the petitioners will understand and shall write clearly and legibly. At the foot of every petition, other than a petition of merely formal character, shall be recorded a declaration, under the signature of the writer, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the petition expresses the true meaning of the petitioner, and that its contents have been fully explained to the petitioner.

14. Licensed petition-writers shall be at liberty to make their own terms with their clients as to the remuneration to be paid, but the amount agreed upon should not be excessive, and should be truly entered in the register and on the petition.

15. No licensed petition-writer shall act as a Mukhtiar or Agent in any case.

16. Licensed petition-writers shall not take payment for their services by an interest in the result of the litigation in regard to which they are employed, and shall not themselves find or contribute towards the funds employed in carrying on any litigation, except when such litigation concerns their own private affairs.

17. Any licensed petition-writer who wilfully violates any of the above rules will be liable, after such inquiry as the Political Agent may think fit, to either suspension or dismissal or to such fine not exceeding Rs. 50 as the Political Agent may deem desirable according to the circumstances of the case.

18. All Courts should insist strictly on the observance of the rule that the fee charged for writing the petition must be in all cases entered on the petition, and they should from time to time by enquiring from the petitioners satisfy themselves that the entries made are correct. If the Court in any case finds that the fee charged is an excessive one, it shall be at liberty to reduce this fee to such amount as it considers reasonable and proper and shall order the petition-writer to refund the amount received in excess of such sum. From any order made under this rule by a subordinate Court, an appeal shall lie to the Political Agent.

FORM A.

Form of License.

In the District of____________________

Certified that____________________has this day been licensed as a petition-writer of the________grade, and is hereby permitted to practise petition-writing in the above-mentioned District, in accordance with the Rules hereto appended.

Given this__________day of__________189

at____________________

Political Agent.

FORM B.

Register of Petition-writers licensed by the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7										8
						Date of production of license for annual inspection.										
Name.	Father's name and caste or tribe.	Residence.	Names of references required by Rule 7 (b).	Date of grant of license and name of granting officer.	Date of confirmation of license and name of confirming officer.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	REMARKS.

FORM C.

Register to be maintained by licensed Petition-writers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Date on which the petition was written.	Name, parentage, caste and residence of the person at whose instance the petition was written.	Description of petition.	Brief abstract of contents.	Value of Court-fee stamps affixed to the petition.	Fee charged for writing the petition.	REMARKS.

Order by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

As it is advisable to notify to all Political Agents the rules governing the grant of taccavi advances in the Baluchistan Agency, the following papers are republished for information and guidance:—

(*i*) Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1355-E., of 15th July 1889.

(*ii*) Bengal Government Notification dated the 17th November 1884, containing the Bengal Rules referred to in paragraph 2 (*i*) of the above letter.

2. In the grant of taccavi advances the Bengal Rules should be followed for the present so far as they are applicable, and Political Agents should arrange to supply themselves with the Printed Forms A., B., C., and D., prescribed by those rules.

3. Applications for *Taccavi Advance* should always be written up in Form A., which should be sent in duplicate to the officer having authority to sanction the advance. When the advance is sanctioned, the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner should fill up the form of certificate B. (keeping copy in his office) on which the money will be paid from the Treasury.

4. Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners are reminded that in all cases the property to be improved must, in the first case, be hypothecated in repayment of the advance, and care should be taken that land given as security has no existing mortgage or other incumbrance on it already.

In the case of an Advance for making a karez, the advance should not ordinarily be given till the success of the karez is fairly assured, as karez-making is often a very doubtful speculation. In such cases Political Agents should be most careful to safeguard the interest of Government by making careful enquiry before granting an advance, and in all cases not only the karez, but all the land it is expected to water, if it has any value, should be hypothecated to Government. Where the property to be improved is sufficient security, no further security is required. If it is not sufficient, the applicant must either hypothecate other immoveable property of his own, which will be duly entered in certificate B paragraph 2 (*d*), or must obtain a collateral surety who will hypothecate immoveable property as security (Form D.). It is not advisable to take personal security except in exceptional cases where the securities are a body of village residents who bind themselves jointly and severally to be responsible for the repayment of the advance. (Form C.) *Vide* Rule 8 (*b*).

These rules should be strictly observed, as it is most important that all loans should be properly secured. Carelessness in this respect may cause serious loss to Government hereafter, as the amount annually advanced is now very large.

5. So long as the annual Government allotment for the Agency remains at its present amount (50,000) the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to grant an annual allotment of (10,000) to each of the districts of (*i*) Quetta-Pishin, (*ii*) Thal-Chotiali, and (*iii*) Zhob. Political Agents should apply through the Revenue Commissioner if they wish in any year to have this allotment increased. The Revenue Commissioner is authorised to sanction transfers from one district to another of the allotments made. Political Agents in charge of districts may sanction advances not exceeding R1,000 provided the sum allotted to their district is not exceeded, but a copy of the order sanctioning any such advance should be always forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner for information, so that the Register maintained in his office may be kept up to date. The Revenue Commissioner may sanction advances up to R3,000. Advances in excess of that amount require the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, which should be obtained through the Revenue Commissioner.

6. Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners should be careful to see that instalments are regularly realised on the dates fixed, and should submit to the Revenue Commissioner quarterly returns of the loans granted and instalments realised in the form prescribed from time to time by that Officer.

7. The attention of Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners is especially called to the rules laid down in the Foreign Department letter No. 1355-E. of 15th July 1889. In the Agent to the Governor-General's opinion interest should ordinarily be demanded on all loans given, except when the condition prescribed in paragraph 2(*ii*) of the Government of India letter quoted above is clearly fulfilled.

There is no law or custom forbidding Muhammadans from paying interest on borrowed money, and the grant made by Government is so liberal that in course of time serious loss will be caused to Government if interest is not realised. It should be the rule that interest must be paid unless the applicant can clearly prove that the increase of Revenue to be realised from

the improvement, up to the time the advance is repaid, will at least equal the interest that would have been payable on the advance in the same period. If Political Agents wish an advance, in future, to be given without interest, they must state in their application their reasons for the recommendation.

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner.

ENCLOSURE No. (*i*).

No. 1355-E., dated Simla, the 15th July 1889.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1668, dated the 16th April 1889, on the subject of taccavi advances in Baluchistan.

2. After further consideration of the matter the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve the following rules for the grant of taccavi advances in the districts under your administration :—

(i) Taccavi advances should ordinarily be made subject to the usual payment of interest prescribed by the Bengal rules forwarded to you with the letter from this Office, No. 80-E., dated the 23rd January 1885.

(ii) In any case in which the Governor-General's Agent is satisfied that the work of improvement for which the advance is given will lead to an increase of revenue, which within the time fixed for the complete repayment of the advance will amount to not less than the whole interest which should have been charged under the rules, he is at liberty to grant the advance without interest.

(iii) The works of improvement for which taccavi advances may be granted under rule (ii) may either be works carried out by the Political Agent or by the agricultural population.

(iv) The Governor-General's Agent may, as provided by rule 14 (*b*) of the Bengal rules, grant advances at a lower rate of interest or without interest in very exceptional circumstances, even when there is no immediate prospect of an increase of revenue.

3. These orders supersede the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Mr. Forbes' letter No. 1181-E., dated the 20th July 1885; but the existing orders limiting the amount of taccavi advances to be granted annually in Baluchistan will remain in force.

ENCLOSURE No. (*ii*.)

NOTIFICATION—dated the 17th November 1884.

Under the powers conferred upon him by section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, No. XIX of 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the working of the Act :—

1. Loans under these rules will be made from such sums as the Local Government may from time to time allot to the Board of Revenue.

2. Commissioners will submit, by the 15th October of each year, an estimate of the requirements for loans under the Act for each of the districts of their divisions for the ensuing financial year; and when orders thereon are received from Government and an allotment is made, the Board will distribute as funds are available. It will be in the power of Commissioners to divide the sums so allotted among the districts of their divisions at their discretion, and to transfer assignments from one district to another, but expenditure in the division must be kept within the amounts assigned.

3. In these rules Collector has the meaning defined for it by the Act.

4. Subject to the provisions of these rules, the Collector may sanction loans not exceeding R1,000 for purposes specified in the Act, provided the district allotment must not be exceeded

without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. Loans exceeding R1,000 require the sanction of the Commissioner, and exceeding R5,000 the sanction of the Board. In such cases the Commissioner or the Board may call for such detailed plans and estimates, or for such professional opinion on the project as may seem necessary.

5. Applications for loans may be presented to any revenue officer, of or above the rank of a Kanungo or Sub-Deputy Collector, for transmission to the Collector.

6. The application shall be made in writing as nearly as possible in the annexed Form A.

7. The Collector shall either make a local enquiry himself, or cause one to be made by a revenue officer not below the rank of a Kanungo or Sub-Deputy Collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars mentioned on the reverse of Form A.

8. (*a*) When the Applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, no collateral security need be required. (*b*) When the sureties are a body of village residents who bind themselves jointly and severally as provided in section 9 of the Act, their personal surety shall be sufficient. (*c*) In all cases not covered by clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this rule, immoveable property shall be hypothecated by the applicant as collateral security.

9. Repayment shall be by half-yearly instalments. The date of the first instalment shall not exceed two years from the date of the loan, and shall, in cases in which such a principle is applicable, be fixed with reference to the time when the improvement will begin to yield a return.

10. The date of the last instalment shall not ordinarily exceed ten years from the date of the loan, the amount of the instalments being fixed, in cases in which such a principle is applicable, with reference to the annual profit expected to accrue from the improvement. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue the time for repayment may in special cases be extended to 20 years.

11. If the proposed improvements fall within the provisions of section 11, clause (2) of the Act, and the security offered is good and sufficient, the Collector may, on completion of the local enquiry, sanction the loan himself, if empowered to do so. Otherwise he shall forward the application with his report to his superior officer for disposal.

12. If the loan be sanctioned, the applicant shall be required to sign a certificate in the annexed Form B.; and, when his interest in the land to be improved is not sufficient to cover the loan, to execute, together with his sureties, if any, a bond in the annexed Form C. or Form D., as the case may be.

13. A copy of the certificate shall be given to the applicant, and payment of the loan shall be made at the district or Sub-divisional treasury on its presentation.

14. (*a*) The rate of interest shall be one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. per annum.

(*b*) But the Local Government may, for special reasons, and on special application through the Board of Revenue, sanction a loan at a lower rate of interest or without interest.

(*c*) If any instalment of principal or of interest, or of consolidated principal and interest, is not paid when it falls due, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, charge interest on it at any rate not exceeding 6¼ per cent. per annum from the date of its falling due to the date of payment.

15. The payment of the loan shall be made in accordance with the table in annexed Form E, which shows the amount of equal half-yearly payments necessary to repay a loan advanced with interest at 6¼ per cent. per annum for any number of years from one to twenty.

16. The dates for payment of instalments shall usually be the dates fixed for payment of the land revenue.

17. Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the Collector on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity. The Collector shall report the suspension through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, who shall pass such orders on the case as may seem proper.

18. The Collector shall make provision for the inspection from time to time of works undertaken under the Act. In all cases the work shall be inspected within one month after the expiration of the time within which completion was directed in the certificate.

19. If at any time it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that any part of the loan has been misapplied, he may, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision, and subject to the control of the superior revenue authorities, proceed to recover the whole amount of the loan with such interest as may have become due thereon.

20. When any portion of a loan made under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, a special report shall be made to the Board of Revenue.

21. The Board of Revenue shall regulate the forms of all returns, registers, and accounts relating to loans under the Act.

Form A of Application.

Name, residence, etc., of applicant.	Amount of loan required.	Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.	Nature of proposed improvement.	Situation of the land.	Applicant's rights in the land.	Proposed dates of repayment.

(Applicant's signature.)

Particulars to be filled in by Inspecting Officer. *(Reverse of form A.)*

I.—Mehal, field number, area of land to be improved.

II.—Status of applicant, *i.e.* proprietor or tenant. If a tenant, and the landlord's consent is required, whether the landlord objects.

III.—Security—

(1) If the land itself, the value of the applicant's interest in it.

(2) If personal, the names and status of the co-sureties.

(3) If property other than the land itself, its nature, value, and extent of pre-existing incumbrances, if any.

IV.—The improvement—

(1) Its estimated utility and value.

(2) Objections, if any, of third parties.

(3) Probable date on which it will begin to yield profit.

V.—Repayment—

(1) Suitable date for first instalment with reference to IV (3).

(2) Proposed instalments and period of repayment.

VI.—Date or dates on which the loan or instalments of it should be received by the applicant.

Recommendations of Inspecting Officer.

Form B.

Certificate granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

*To*______________ *son of*______________ *of*______________

1. On production of this certificate the aforesaid is entitled to receive from the Collector of __________ the following sums, on the dates noted against them, as a loan to be expended on (here describe clearly the nature of improvement) the land specified in the margin.

Date	amount.
Date	amount.
etc.	etc.
etc.	etc.

2. The conditions relating to the making and repayment of this loan are as follows:—

(*a*).—That it, with interest thereon, shall be repayable on the dates and by the amount specified below:—

Date	Principal	Interest	TOTAL.
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"

(*b*).—That it shall be applied solely to the purpose specified above, and that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that any part of the loan has been misapplied, the whole of the loan shall, with such interest as may have become due thereon, be deemed to at once become due.

These clauses to be used only when needed.

(*c*).—That unless (here enter any conditions as to the period or periods appointed for completing the work) the work has been completed by (date) the loan shall be held to have been misapplied.

(*d*).—That for the repayment of the loan with any interest due on the same, the immoveable property specified in the margin is, in addition to the land on which the improvement is to be made, hypothecated to Government.

*(*e*).—That if any instalment is not paid on the due date, the whole amount of the loan shall be deemed to at once become due.

(*Signature of Collector.*)

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

(*Signature of certificate-holder.*)

Form C.

Security Bond to be used when Applicant proffers personal Security.

Whereas ——— has on ——— received from the Collector of ——— a certificate under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. ——— as a loan from Government, we hereby agree that if the said——— shall fail to comply with the terms on which the loan has been granted, either by misapplying the same or by failing to pay any instalment on the date fixed for its payment or any interest that may be due, we will be jointly and severally liable to Government for such sum not exceeding——— as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of his default he may have become liable to pay.

Form D.

Hypothecation Bond to be used when immoveable property is proffered by Collateral Surety.

Whereas——— has on——— received from the Collector of ——— a certificate under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, of———, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs.——— as a loan from Government; and whereas security for the due application of the loan, and for the punctual repayment of the same, according to the terms of the certificate, is demanded from him, I——— hereby mortgage to Government the immoveable property mentioned in the schedule below as a collateral security, and agree that if he fails to comply with the terms on which the loan has been granted, either by misapplying the same or by failing to pay any instalment on the date fixed for its payment, it shall be lawful for the Collector to recover from the said property such sum as may be necessary to make good the amount which, in consequence of——— failure to comply with the conditions of the certificate, may be due from me.

* This clause to be used only when needed.

Statement E.

Equal half-yearly payment necessary to repay capital advance with interest at 6½ per cent.

Amount of loan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	26·172	13·4916	9·2813	7·160412	5·89897	5·0607	4·464108	4·018668	3·67396	3·39975
100	52 344	26·9831	18·5626	14·320823	11·79793	10·1213	8·928216	8·037336	7·34792	6·79949
200	104·688	53·9662	37·1252	28·641646	23·59586	20·2426	17·856432	16·074672	14·69584	13·59898
300	157·032	80·9493	55·6878	42·962469	35·39379	30·3639	26·784648	24·112008	22·04376	20·39847
400	209·376	107·9324	74·2504	57·283292	47·19172	40·4852	35·712864	32·149344	29·39168	27·19796
500	261·720	134·9155	92·8130	71·604115	58·98970	50·6070	44·641080	40·186680	36·73960	33·99750
600	314·064	161·8986	111·3756	85·924938	70·78758	60·7278	53·569296	48·224016	44·08752	40·79694
700	366·408	188·8817	129·9382	100·245761	82·58551	70·8491	62·497512	56·261352	51·43544	47·59643
800	418·752	215·8648	148·5008	114·566584	94·38344	80·9704	71·425728	64·298688	58·78336	54·39592
900	471·096	242·8479	167·0634	128·887407	106·18137	91·0917	80·353944	72·336024	66·13128	61·19541
1,000	523·440	269·8310	185·6260	143·208230	117·97930	101·2130	89·282160	80·373360	73·47920	67·99490

STATEMENT E.—*Equal half-yearly payment necessary to repay capital advance with interest at 6¼ per cent*—continued.

AMOUNT OF LOAN.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50	3·1766	2·99226	2·83729	2·70554	2·5924	2·49422	2·409	2·3331	2·26639	2·20705
100	6·3531	5·98452	5·67457	5·41107	5·1847	4·98844	4·817	4·6662	4·53279	4·41410
200	12·7062	11·96904	11·34914	10·82214	10·3694	9·97688	9·634	9·3324	9·06558	8·8282
300	19·0593	17·95356	17·02371	16·23321	15·5541	14·96532	14·451	13·9986	13·59837	13·2423
400	25·4124	23·93808	22·69828	21·64428	20·7388	19·95376	19·268	18·6648	18·13116	17·6564
500	31·7660	29·92260	28·37290	27·05540	25·9240	24·94220	24·090	23·3310	22·66390	22·0705
600	38·1186	35·90712	34·04742	32·46642	31·1082	29·93064	28·902	27·9972	27·19674	26·4846
700	44·4717	41·89164	39·72199	37·87749	36·2929	34·91908	33·719	32·6634	31·72953	30·8987
800	50·8248	47·87616	45·39656	43·28856	41·4776	39·90752	38·436	39·3296	36·26232	35·3128
900	57·1779	53·86068	51·07113	48·69963	46·6623	44·89596	43·353	41·9958	40·79511	39·7269
1,000	63·5310	59·84520	56·74570	54·11070	51·8470	49·88440	48·170	46·6620	45·32790	44·141

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX II.

No. 1819, dated Camp, Quetta, the 15th May 1892.

From—CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for 1891-92.

1.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

(*a*) Captain H. M. Temple held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Appendix I shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

No changes in the subordinate administrative staff of the Agency took place during the year under report.

A list of the Gazetted Officers in this Agency is attached,—*vide* Appendix II.

2.—REVENUE.

(*a*) *Receipts.*

The sum collected by this Agency during the year under report amounted to R26,892-3-8, as detailed below:—

	Water rate.	Extra cess.	TOTAL.
	R. a. p.	*R. a. p.*	*R. a. p.*
Kalat lands	20,663 8 4	1,285 9 2	21,949 1 6
	Excise.	Fines, etc.	TOTAL.
Bolan	4,125 0 0	818 2 2	4,943 2 2
		GRAND TOTAL . . .	26,892 3 8

The receipts on the Kalat lands have decreased owing chiefly to two causes. In the beginning of the kharif sowing season a swarm of locusts appeared on the Kalat lands. These pests remained during the season, and totally destroyed the cultivation in parts, notably on the Desert canal. Although some of the zemindars cultivated their lands twice or thrice, they could not protect themselves from heavy losses, as the locusts did not leave the lands until the month of November 1891. A sum of R11,000 recommended for remission on account of the failure of water in the year 1890-91, was sanctioned during the year under report. This remission affected the total of the receipts during the year.

The damages done by the locusts have seriously injured many of the important zemindars on the Kalat lands, and they have in consequence applied for taccavi advances. Recommendations were made accordingly.

The receipts in the Bolan have fallen from R14,841-8 in the year 1890-91 to R4,943-2-2 in the year under report. This reduction was due to the cessation of work on the railway in the Pass. The excise contract in the Bolan during the year 1891-92 only realised the small sum of R4,125, as no contractors competed for the sale. Under the head of fines there was a very insignificant decrease, and in consequence no explanation is necessary.

(*b*) *Expenditure.*

Under this head there was a slight increase during the year under report, owing to the sanction of a Judicial Muharir and a Jemadar in the office of the Magistrate in the Bolan Pass.

3.—SANITATION AND HEALTH.

The Agency Surgeon at Quetta will no doubt deal with this question in his report regarding the Baluchistan Agency. Generally speaking, the health in the Agency during the year under report was fair. In September 1891 cholera broke out at Kot-Khai and Dhadar, and in the Lower Bolan among the coolies working on the Bolan Railway. It did not however continue long and eventually died out. As the Khan of Kalat encamped at Dhadar near

Rindli in the cold season, the Assistant Surgeon, Kalat, was temporarily sent for from Kalat and stationed at Rindli, where his services were mostly utilised by the Brohis encamped in the neighbourhood of Rindli. The Assistant Surgeon returned to Kalat during the month of March 1892.

On the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway in the month of December 1891, another dispensary, besides the existing Hirok dispensary, was opened at Panir Band, where the head-quarters of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, were. During the month of March 1892 Surgeon-Captain O. Gorman was appointed as Medical Officer on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. His services were required in consequence of the great influx of labourers and railway employés. The sanitation of the Pass has since been supervised by that officer. Considerable improvements as regards latrines, the sanitation of the bazaars, together with an increase in the conservancy establishment, have been introduced in consultation with the Medical Officer in the Bolan.

L

4.—Law and Justice.

(a) *Judicial.*

The annexed statement shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass during the year under report—

Description of cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st April 1892.
Civil	207	190	17
Execution	67	57	10
Criminal	85	83	2
Total	359	330	29

The judicial work in the Bolan Pass has considerably increased in the latter portion of the year owing to the commencement of the work on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. A proposal to appoint a Munsiff in the Bolan Pass to assist the Native Assistant in the judicial work was under consideration when the year closed.

(b) *Heinous Crimes.*

(*a*) The case of Abdul Rasul Muhammadshahi of Mastung (referred to in last year's Administration Report, paragraph (*d*), was finally disposed of). Abdul Rasul was found guilty of the murder of Jawahir and Nanna, two *malis* at Mach, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place at Quetta.

(*b*) In the beginning of March 1892, Manak and Gaman Khan, Bangulzais, shot dead Muhammad Baksh, a Lehri, at Kirta in the Bolan Pass. The 1st class Magistrate, Bolan Pass, committed the accused persons to the Sessions Court. From enquiries it was evident that a blood feud existed between the parties on account of a previous dispute in which a relative of the accused persons was killed by the relatives of the deceased. As it was an inter-tribal case and the crime had been committed in the Bolan Pass, the case was awaiting trial under the Frontier Crimes Regulation when the year closed.

On the 30th March 1892 one Niyaz Muhammad, a Peshwari Pathan, was accused of firing a pistol at Tamiz Khan, which missed him and wounded one Bibijan. The case was being enquired into by the 1st class Magistrate, Bolan, when the year closed.

(*c*) A jemadar of the levy post at Dasht in the Bolan Pass was found guilty of an attempt to commit an unnatural offence with a Pathan boy, and was for this and other crimes which he was found guilty of sentenced to undergo 6½ years' imprisonment.

5.—Police.

There was a 1st class thana at Mach, and there were several railway police posts in the Bolan up to 31st December 1891, as detailed below :—

District Police.

Mach.

1 Deputy Inspector.
2 Sergeants.
12 Constables.
1 Sowar.

Railway Police.

Hirok.

1 Sergeant.
6 Constables.

Dozan.

1 Sergeant.
2 Constables.

Kolepore.

2 Constables.

New Bank and Kirta.

One constable at each place.

At the end of January 1892, owing to the commencement of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway works, the strength of the police was increased in the Bolan Pass, and another police thana was established at Panir Band. At the close of the year under report the police force in the Bolan was as detailed below:—

Mach.	*Kolepore.*	*Hirok.*
1 Deputy Inspector.	1 Sergeant.	1 Sergeant.
2 Sergeants.	6 Constables.	6 Constables.
12 Constables.		
1 Sowar.		
Panir Band.	*Dozan.*	*Bibinani.*
1 Deputy Inspector.	2 Sergeants.	1 Sergeant.
2 Sergeants.	6 Constables.	4 Constables.
12 Constables.		*Rindli.*
		2 Sergeants.
		4 Constables.

The supervision of the police in the Pass was, as usual, entrusted to the District Superintendent of the Quetta District. The report as to the working of this force will be made by that officer in his report.

6.—Tribal Levies.

No changes were made in the levies during the year.

On the special recommendation of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Khan Bahadur Mir Rasul Baksh, with ten sowars of the Bolan tribal service, was deputed to Kej-Mekran and Panjgur, for employment in those districts under the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency. Since the deputation of this officer, the work with respect to the tribal levies has been carried on with great difficulty, as in this Agency there are not men enough.

7.—Bolan Bazaar Municipality.

The financial condition of the Bolan Bazaar Municipality was somewhat improved during the year under report, owing to the commencement of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway works. A temporary bazaar was formed at Panir Band, and shops were opened in the existing bazaars.

8.—Education.

In 1888 a school was opened at Rindli, which was closed in the year 1890, as there was hardly sufficient money to carry it on. No steps have since been taken for the re-opening of the school. The Bolan Bazaar funds are of a fluctuating nature, and depend on the amount of work going on in the Pass on the railway.

9.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

In the beginning of the year three Arab horse stallions were allotted to this Agency. Out of these three, two were sent to Jhal and one to Shoran. At the request of Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi of Jhal, who takes much interest in horse-breeding operations, six more horse stallions were sent to Jhal in the cold weather from the Quetta-Pishin Agency. These stallions remained in this Agency till the Sibi horse show. A sum of R1,897-2-4 was spent on the feed and keep of the stallions during the year under report. As the reports regarding the coverings of the mares during the year and the result of the coverings of the year 1890 have not been received as yet from Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, and Sardar Khan Rind, hence nothing has been entered in this report as regards these points. Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, agreed to purchase two Arab stallions out of those belonging to the Department for Horse-Breeding Operations for R1,200 each. The efforts made by this Sardar in the interests of horse-breeding are worthy of special notice, as he is the first Chief in the Baluchistan Agency who has gone to great personal expense with this end in view.

10.—Political.

The movements of the Khan of Kalat.

(*A*)—In the middle of May 1891 the Khan moved his camp to Bhag, and remained there till the 18th June 1891. The Khan arrived at Dhadar on the 20th June 1891, and came to Kolepore

on the 26th June by a special train which started from Rindli on the morning of the 26th. The Khan arrived at Mastung on the 1st July 1891, where he remained till the 6th November. He left Mastung and arrived at Kolepore on the 8th, and left for Dhadar on the 9th by a special train. The Khan remained at Dhadar till 4th February 1892. He arrived at Bhag on the 10th February, and was living there when the year closed.

Dispute between the Jhakhranis and the Khosas.

(*B*)—As mentioned in paragraph 10 (*d*) of last year's report, this case was finally decided in the special Quetta Jirga which assembled in July 1891. The Jirga consisted of the following Sardars :—

(1) Nawab Muhammad Khan, Laghari, Punjab.
(2) Sardar Bahram Khan, Mazari, Punjab.
(3) Sardar Bahadar Khan, Khosa.
(4) Sardar Jalal Khan, Gurchani.
(5) Sardar Assad Khan, Raisani, Baluchistan.
(6) Nawab Shahbaz Khan, Bugti, Baluchistan.
(7) Khan Bahadur Sobbat Khan, Bangalzai, Baluchistan.
(8) Sardar Muhammad Khan, Barozai, Baluchistan.
(9) Sardar Syad Khan Muhammad, Shahi, Baluchistan.
(10) Sardar Yar Muhammad, Khurd, Baluchistan.
(11) Sardar Dost Muhammad, Lehri, Baluchistan.
(12) Wadera Sohrab Khan, Domki, Baluchistan.
(13) Mir Sarbuland Khan, Barozai, Baluchistan.
(14) Rahim Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(15) Mehran Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(16) Bahadur Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(17) Jangu Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(18) Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.

These Sardars made a thorough enquiry into the case and adjudicated on the following leading points relating to the dispute :—

(1) After the attack made by the Jakranis on the Khosas, the Khan confiscated the lands in his territories which he had given to the Jakranis, and handed them over to the Khosas. The Jakranis stated that they had paid the Khan R1,600, and had given him six camels besides. The Jirga were of opinion that if the Jakranis could prove their statement, or a portion of it the Khan should grant them compensation in accordance with the proofs adduced.

(2) With respect to the question of blood money, the Jirga found that 3 Khosas and 1 Jakrani had died of their wounds, and that the Jakranis should give the Khosas compensation for the lives of two men. The Jirga made the following awards :—

(*a*) The daughter of Muhammad Ali, son of Yar Muhammad, Jakrani, should be given to Daulat Khan, son of Manjhi Khan, Khosa, together with a sum of R500.

(*b*) The daughter of Khan Muhammad, son of Khair Muhammad, Jakrani, should be given to Umed Ali, son of Haibat Khan, Khosa, together with R500. The Jirga settled that the girls should be handed over to the Khosas whenever they wished and that should they be widowed they would again be married to Khosas, if they agreed to re-marry at all.

With respect to the amounts payable as compensation for wounds inflicted, the Quetta Jirga upheld the decision of the Jacobabad Jirga and awarded the following sums :—

	R	a.	p.
To Maluk Khosa	800	0	0
Umed Ali	750	0	0
Atur	200	0	0
For money belonging to the Khosas taken from them in the attack	300	0	0
TOTAL	2,050	0	0

The fine of R1,400 which the previous Jacobabad Jirga had fixed as payable by the Jakranis to Government was adhered to by the Quetta Jirga.

The following sums had to be paid by the Khosas to the Jakranis :—

	R	a.	p.
For the wounds of Dost Muhammad, Jakrani	300	0	0
For wounds inflicted on Jakranis when Mir Muhammad headed a mob against them.	300	0	0
As a fine to be inflicted on the Khosas for attacking the Jakranis in December 1890.	700	0	0
TOTAL	1,300	0	0

For the maintenance of order it was settled that if either party broke the peace in future, for each person killed the punishment that would be awarded would be R1,000 as compensation, R500 as fine, and the obligation to hand over two girls to the heirs of the deceased. Security to the extent of R5,000 was furnished by each party. The parties to the dispute agreed to the decision.

Dispute between the Muhammad Shahis and the Giranis.

(*C*) In the Sibi Jirga held in March 1891, Sardar Syad Khan Muhammad, Shahi, claimed that a plot of land belonged to him in Kachi, which had been sold by Ghulam Jan Muhammad, Shahi, to Faiz Muhammad, Girani. The Sardars of the Jirga after enquiry established the claim of Sardar Syad Khan Muhammad, Shahi, to the land claimed; and it was settled that Ghulam Jan should give back to Faiz Muhammad, Girani, the money he had received, *viz.*, R550 and R200. The latter sum had been paid to the Khan for sealing the sale-deed. In April 1891, when Sardar Syad Khan went to take possession of the land, a fight took place, in which two Giranis were killed and two wounded. The case came then before the Quetta Jirga. The Sardars, in consideration of the sanads of the parties, and after verbal enquiry, unanimously came to the conclusion that Sardar Syad Khan and Ghulam Jan should divide the land in dispute. As Gholam Jan had sold his half share to Faiz Muhammad, Girani, and had received the money, it was decided that the half share of Ghulam Jan should belong to Faiz Muhammad and his heirs, while the other half should be considered as the property of Sardar Syad Khan.

As regards compensation for blood and wounds the Jirga gave their award as noted below :—

	R	a.	p.
On account of Faiz Muhammad, deceased	1,500	0	0
" Ghafur "	1,500	0	0
For the wounds of Gul Muhammad	500	0	0
" Satak	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	4,500	0	0

The Muhammad Shahi Sardar had to pay R4,500 to the Giranis. In addition to this a sum of R1,000 as a fine for fighting was inflicted on the Muhammad Shahi Sardar by the Jirga. The decision was agreed to by the parties and confirmed.

Dispute amongst the Langos at Dasht Pingo.

(*D*) On the 14th August 1891, a report was received to the effect that certain Langos residing at Dasht Pingo had fought and that one Taj Muhammad had been killed. On receipt of the report precautionary measures to prevent the occurrence of further fighting were adopted. On enquiry it was found that the parties to the dispute were the cultivators of Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd. On the request of Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, the case was sent to him for settlement. The decision given by the Sardar was agreed to by both the parties and confirmed by the Political Agent. The party in fault had to pay R1,000 in one year, by three instalments, to the heirs of the deceased, and to give a girl in betrothal. A sum of R250 as a fine was also inflicted. For the maintenance of peace both the parties furnished securities of R500 each.

(*E*) Besides the above mentioned important cases, many minor political cases were disposed of during the year under report. A list of the cases is enclosed,—*vide* Appendix III.

11.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

1. A taccavi advance of R800 had been made to certain Mengals to improve a karez at Mungachar on the 28th May 1890, from the Quetta Treasury. Out of this money R500 were refunded to the Quetta Treasury, together with interest amounting to R40. For the repayment of R300 the Mengals requested that a further period of one year might be allowed

them. The Government of India in the Foreign Department sanctioned the grace asked for. Measures will be taken to recover the amount on the 29th May 1892.

12.—Forests.

There are no reserved forests in this Agency. Near Dozan in the Bolan Pass a considerable amount of wood grows within easy reach. Firewood is also obtainable in the neighbourhood of Bibinani in the Bolan Pass.

13.—Public Gardens.

The gardens at Rindli and Mach were considerably damaged by the locusts which visited them many times in spite of the endeavours to save the fruit trees, etc., by the garden establishments. Many trees which were sent for from Lahore, Saharanpore, Mastung, and Gulistan were destroyed by the locusts. They were repeatedly denunded of leaves, and they died from the effects of the sun on the bare branches. Endeavours have been made to replace them with other fruit-trees. The trees grown at Kirta, Bibinani and other places in the Bolan Pass are in a flourishing state.

14.—Railway.

The construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was taken in hand in the beginning of the year 1891. The old Bolan line which runs in the bed of the river was also repaired. Ballast and material trains were running throughout the latter part of the year between Sibi and Hirok.

15.—Post Offices.

The postal arrangements between Quetta and Kalat have been satisfactory during the year under report.

The culprits who robbed the mail at Parku and Laghani between Mungachar and Kalat on the 29th November 1890, were arrested at Nushki with the property stolen, and punished during the year under report.

Up to January 1892, there were post offices in the Bolan Pass, at Rindli, Mach and Hirok. In February 1892, on the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, another post office was opened at Panir Band. One daffedar and 12 sowars were engaged for carrying the post from Sibi to Panir Band, and from Mach to Panir Band. The postal arrangements in the Bolan Pass were satisfactory during the year under report.

16.—Telegraphs.

The telegraphic arrangements between Quetta and Kalat were satisfactory.

In the Bolan Pass on the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, all the railway station telegraph offices were opened for the public. There are now the following telegraph offices in the Bolan :—

Rindli, Kundilani, Kirta,
New-Bank, Lalaj,
Mach, Hirok, and Kolepore.

17.—Geological Survey.

No new mine of coal or of other material was discovered during the year under report. Bahawal Khan, Satakzai, was given a concession for coal-mining at Digari.

18.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*) The news of the death of Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy of India, was received with regret by the Khan of Kalat, who wrote a letter of condolence on the occasion.

(*b*) A similar letter was sent by the Khan on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

(*c*) Sir Oliver St. John, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, died at Quetta on the 3rd June 1891. All the offices in the Agency were closed in honour of the deceased. The Khan of Kalat expressed much regret.

(*d*) Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Baluchistan Agency, died at Las Beyla on the 29th January 1892. The news was received with the greatest regret, especially amongst the Sardars of the Agency. A Darbar was held at Sibi at which a proposal to erect a memorial to the late Sir Robert Sandeman was made. A sum of R15,000 was subscribed by the Sardars of the Thal-Chotiali and Kalat Agencies and others for this purpose.

A large additional sum has since been promised. The readiness with which these sums were subscribed testifies to the estimation in which he was held, and the wonderful influence which he exercised over the Sardars of Baluchistan.

(e) Faqir Muhammad, Commandant of the Khan's Troops, died in January 1892.

(f) On the 26th May 1891, a report was received of the death of Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shahwani, a young man about 21 years old. The Shahwani Sardar holds a position next to the Sarawan Sardar in the Baluch Confederacy. As the deceased had left no son, it was necessary to elect a Sardar for the tribe. Rashid Khan, Shahwani, nephew of the late Sardar was nominated by the tribesmen, but the mother of the deceased Sardar declared that the widow of Muhammad Khan was pregnant, and, in consequence, objected to the bestowal of the Sardarship pending the birth of a child. The objection raised by the mother of the late Sardar being reasonable, the conferment was postponed. As no child was born to the widow, Rashid Khan was unanimously elected the Sardar of the Shahwani tribe at the Sibi Jirga.

(g) Abdul Rahman, the Nichari Sardar, died heirless in the beginning of the year 1892. The question of the succession was under consideration when the year closed.

(h) An increase to the menial establishment of this Agency was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the 1st April 1892. A daftri on R18 per mensem and a peon on R12 were added to the establishment.

(i) At the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, the work of correspondence, etc., increased considerably in the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, and it was found necessary to increase his office establishment accordingly. Representations were made to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and sanction for an increase of establishment was asked for. A judicial muharir and a jemadar were allowed for the office of the Native Assistant from 1st March 1892.

(j) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Bolan Pass during the year under report: the necessary arrangement for His Excellency's guard, etc., were made in the Bolan Pass.

APPENDIX I.

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1891-92.

Month and Date.	From	To	Month and Date.	From	To
1891.			1891.		
April 1st to 4th.		Sibi.	Sept. 20th	Quetta	Harnai.
April 5th	Sibi	Mithri.	" 24th	Harnai	Quetta.
" 6th	Mithri	Jalal Khan.	Oct. 12th	Quetta	Sharigh.
" 7th	Jalal Khan	Sianch.	" 22nd	Sharigh	Quetta.
" 8th	Sianch	Gandawa.	" 30th	Quetta	Harnai.
" 10th	Gandawa	Jhal.	Nov. 2nd	Harnai	Dilkhuna.
" 11th	Jhal	Gandawa.	" 3rd	Dilkhuna	Smallen.
" 13th	Gandawa	Kasim Ki Jhok.	" 4th	Smallen	Loralai.
" 14th	Kasim Ki Jhok	Nattal.	" 6th	Loralai	Smallen.
" 15th	Nattal	Sibi.	" 7th	Smallen	Tarkhan.
" 16th	Sibi	Quetta.	" 8th	Tarkhan	Quetta.
" 23rd	Quetta	Kolepore.	" 14th	Quetta	Harnai.
" 24th	Kolepore	Mach.	" 18th	Harnai	Sibi.
May 17th	Mach	Quetta.	" 24th	Sibi	Quetta.
" 23rd	Quetta	Mach.	Dec. 13th	Quetta	Sibi.
June 5th	Mach	Dasht.	" 14th	Sibi	Rindli.
" 12th	Dasht	Quetta.	1892.		
July 19th	Quetta	Mian Gundi.	Jany. 24th	Rindli	Mach.
" 20th	Mian Gundi	Mastung.	" 31st	Mach	Sibi.
" 22nd	Mastung	Quetta.	Feb. 12th	Sibi	Lindsay.
Aug. 8th	Quetta	Tiri.	" 13th	Lindsay	Takri.
" 13th	Tiri	Mastung.	" 23rd	Takri	Sibi.
" 21st	Mastung	Kanak.	March 20th	Sibi	Jhatpat.
" 22nd	Kanak	Mastung.	" 21st	Jhatpat	Ahmadpore.
Sept. 4th	Mastung	Quetta.	" 23rd	Ahmadpore	Jhatpat.
" 7th	Quetta	Mastung.	" 24th	Jhatpat	Quetta.
" 16th	Mastung	Quetta.	" 31st	Quetta	Hirok.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

List of the Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	Name with Designation.		Pay.	Special or local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.
			R	R	R	R
1	Captain H. M. Temple . .	Political Agent .	1,200	100	180	1,480
2	K. B. Aladad Khan . .	Native Assistant, Bolan.	250	......	90	340
3	L. Khillu Ram . . .	Tahsildar, Khan's lands.	150	......	......	150

H. M. TEMPLE, ***Captain,***

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1891-92.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences.	Decision.
1	74	Dad Ali, son of Ali Sher and Bungan, Bangulzais.	Shahbaz Khan, son of Saffar Khan, Lehri, of Mastung.	Claim for two Shabanas of water and land situated on the Laghani Karez.	The defendant to give back to the plaintiffs two Shabanas of water, in default to pay a sum of R150 in cash for two Shabanas of water in two instalments due on 10th September 1891 of R50, and on 30th November 1891 of R100.
2	77	The Khan of Kalat . . .	Mir Ahmad Khan, Shahwani . .	Claim for Zari-Kalang of the Dukan Singi Karez.	The defendant should pay to the Khan the Zari-Kalang for the Dukan Singi Karez from the year he inherited the property of Mubarak Khan.
3	131	Adam Khan, son of Alan Khan Sarpara of Kardgaf.	Kaisar Khan and Mazar Khan Sarpara of Kardgaf.	Claim for land	The case was decided by Sardar Imam Baksh Khan Sarpara.
4	132	Muhammad Kard	Kesar Khan No. 1, Kadar Khan No. 2, Kadar Baksh No. 3, Lehris.	Claim for R880 received as a loan .	Sardar Dost Mahomad Khan, Lehri, decided the case, and the parties agreed to the decision. The defendant No. 2 had to pay R160, and the defendant No. 3 R80.
5	134	Sher Dil and Guma Khan Zarkhel of Tiri.	Khuda Buksh, son of Zaman Khan Ayamki, of Karez Amanerla.	Claim for recovery of R482 . .	R406 admitted by the defendant were decreed in favour of the plaintiffs.
6	149	Sabzal Khan Prodini of Pringabad .	Dad Mohamad and Habat Khan Shahwanis of Pringabad.	Claim for the recovery of R340 paid to the defendants on a mortgage deed for one and half Shabanas of water.	This case was decided by Sardar Rashid Khan, Shahwani, to the effect that as the plaintiff had received a sum of R113 from the defendant No. 2, and R17 from defendant No. 1 on account of the mortgage of a half Shabana of water, he should, therefore, retain possession of the Shabana of water until the remaining R210 had been paid by the defendant No. 1.
7	162	Barkhirdar Mohamad Shakiaf Mastung.	Noor Mahamad, Garani of Mastung .	Claim for pre-emption of the land and water situated at Mastung.	As the pre-emption right of the land and water was proved according to Shariat in favour of the plaintiff, the decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff.
8	163	Amir Ali, son of Juma, Carpenter, of Mastung.	Tangi Lehri	Claim for R55 on account of the price of a camel.	As the defendant admits the purchase of a camel from the plaintiff, R55 were decreed against the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.
9	168	Himat Khan, Badozai . . .	Yasaf Khan, Badozai . . .	Claim for land situated at Pringabad.	The case was decided by the late Khan Bahadar Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, and agreed to by the parties.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1891-92—continued.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences.	Decision.
10	181	Rijhu Fakir of Jacobabad	Idu Naib of Dhadar	Claim for a horse	The Naib of Dhadar restored the horse to the plaintiff.
11	190	Kheru, Jatoi	Maskan and Muhabat, Jatois	Claim for water in the Sani Nala	The mouth of the plaintiff's nala, it was settled, was to be widened, so as to equal that of the defendant's.
12	192	Aatar Khan, Akbar Khan, and Mubarak Khan, Bangulzais.	Shadi Khan, Bangulzai	Claim for lands situated at Lund, Baran, and Meeru.	The settlement arrived by the late Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, was agreed to by the parties.
13	237	Malak Muhamad, Babkani	Malak Badal and Mohamad Wasal Tirichi.	Claim for land called Paid Kushta at Kanak.	The claim of the plaintiff for the Payrid Khushkaba lands at Kanak was dismissed, and the settlement arrived at in 1876 at Mastung upheld.
14	249	Haji Barat, etc., Kurds	Sardar Yar Mohamad Khan, Mir Yasaf Khan, Mir Kadar Dina, Kurd, Doran Khan, and Ismail, etc.	Claim for land at Jalab Gandan	The case was decided in favour of the defendants.
15	...	Lalu, Panju, and Karim Baksh, Shopkeepers.	Phalu, Sajru, and Noor Mohamad	Claim for a stolen cow	At the request of the parties, the case was sent to Kaisar Khan, Magasi, for disposal.
16	1	Kadar Khan, a levy sowar	Pir Mohomad Kurd of Tokri	Claim for a mare worth R24	The case was compromised.
17	...	Muhamad Khan, son of Abdul Rahman Bogha.	Baraham Khan, son of Rohal Bogha and Wahid Baksh Bogha.	Compensation for cohabitation with the plaintiff's wife.	The defendants were willing to give a daughter of Baraham and R55 to the plaintiff as compensation for the offence. The plaintiff also agreed to this, and the decision of the Jirga was pronounced accordingly.
18	9	Beg Muhamad, Garani	Barkhurdar Muhamad, Shahi	Permission to sell or purchase the land in partnership situated at Mastung.	The Jirga ruled that the defendant could not be compelled to sell or purchase the land in partnership. The plaintiff can sell his land in partnership to any one he likes.
19	14	Mazar Shah, son of Sahib Shah Said of Ghaza.	Khan Muhamad, son of Tamor Shah Said, of Dhadar.	Claim for recovery of R200 on account of security.	The case was sent to Sardar Yar Muhamad, Khurd, for enquiry and report.
20	19	Imam Baksh, Garani, and Mohamad Hasan, Shahwani.	Rasoolu and Shahan, Sharanzais	Claim for land situated at Gadi	Both the parties stated that they would agree to the decision arrived at by Kaim Khan.
21	20	Mange Khan, son of Mughal Khan, Sahrani.	Pasand Khan Saidzai of Gulan	Claim for an ox	The plaintiff received the ox from the defendant.

22	21	Peelu, son of Alla Ditta, Shopkeeper .	Unknown	Robbery of property . .	It was decided by the Jirga that R30 should be recovered from Ghulam Haider Khan, Railway Jemadar, and paid to the plaintiff as compensation for the loss complained of.
23	28	Darya Khan, Shadizai . . .	Walidad Phag of Khajori . .	Claim for wood in the Ramezi jungle.	The case was compromised.
24	104	Anwar Shah Saiad of Dhadar . .	Said Akbar Shah, Hazar Baksh, and Faiz Baksh, Saiads of Dhadar.	Claim for two fingers of water and land belonging to the late Badal Shah.	It was decided in Jirga that if the defendant pay R300 to the plaintiff, the plaintiff will relinquish his claim.
25	106	Ali Murad Khan, Magasi . . .	Wadera Kaisar Khan, Magasi . .	Claim for the levy of batai . .	Sardar Asad Khan, Raisani, according to the suggestions of Miyan Sahib, of Khatpur, decided that the defendant should not take the batai of the lands of Ali Murad, the plaintiff.
26	117	Gul Khan, Lehri	Samandar Lehri	Claim for preservation of the peace .	The case was compromised.
27	119	Bahawal Khan Girani of Mastung .	Karam Khan Girani of Mastung .	Claim for recovery of R600 . .	As the plaintiff had received R230 from the defendant, the Jirga decided that the defendant should pay R370 to the plaintiff within fifteen days. The settlement was agreed to by the parties.
28	224	Saiad Mir Lall Khan of Gadi . .	Rawat Khan, Lehri . . .	Claim for four hands of land situated at Gadi.	The case was decided in favour of the plaintiff.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

No. 298, dated Panjgur, the 2nd April 1892.

From—LIEUTENANT F. W. P. MACDONALD, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1891-92.

On the 29th January 1892, after an illness of seven days, Sir Robert Sandeman died at Las Beyla where he was buried on the 2nd February. The funeral party consisted of the detachments returning in relief from Panjgur and the escort of the 5th Bombay Cavalry which had accompanied the late Agent to the Governor-General to Beyla.

During Sir Robert Sandeman's illness, and after his death, the Jam of Las Beyla afforded the most generous aid to the Political Staff, and was most anxious to be allowed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Agent to the Governor-General.

1.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY.

Major A. M. Muir, I.S.C., held charge of the Agency from the 1st to 12th April 1891, on which date he proceeded on leave.

From the 12th April to the 8th July, Messrs. B. T. Ffinch and J. Possmann, the Director and Officiating Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, successively held charge of the current duties of the office.

On the 9th July Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, I.S.C., was appointed temporarily as Political Agent, and held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent.

2.—LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

No change was made in the limits of the Agency during the year under review.

3.—LAS BEYLA.

Personnél.

(*A*) The late Jam's widow continued to reside at Karachi during the year, and the Jam's son and half brothers remained at the Aitchison College, Lahore, where they appear to continue doing well.

Vakalat Office.

(*B*) The results of the appointment of Mir Kamal Khan as his father's Vakil at Karachi (*vide* report for last year), were not happy. Shortly after the departure for England of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, the relations between the Jam and the Vakil and the Vakil and his staff became strained, and at length the Vakil proceeded to Quetta to lay a complaint before the Governor-General's Agent. Returning to Karachi he once more (towards the end of June) fled to Quetta, but did not again return. For some time the appointment was not filled up, but at length in December 1891 Khalifa Ahmad, who had been Mir Kamal Khan's associate in office, was appointed vakil at Karachi. Mir Kamal Khan accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman to Las Beyla in January 1892. He is now reconciled to, and is living with, his father.

Ormara-Kalmat boundary.

(*C*) In August 1891 the Political Agent proceeded to Ormara and Pasni to consider the Ormara-Kalmat boundary dispute. A report on this tour was submitted to the Governor-General's Agent on the 2nd September 1891. The provisional arrangements made by the Political Agent were approved and were explained to the Jam at Habb on the 15th September 1891. In February 1892, however, complaints were received from the former at Pasni that his rights were being infringed by the officials of the Jam. Pending a final settlement of the dispute certain temporary arrangements were made with the Jam. These were reported to the Governor-General's Agent in this office letter No. 121, dated 28th February 1892, and were approved.

Sahib Khan Chutta.

(*D*) A temporary settlement of the affairs of Sahib Khan Chutta was effected in December 1890 by the late Sir Robert Sandeman. In January 1892 Sahib Khan arrived at Beyla, and it was understood that his case would be definitely settled there. Owing to the death of Sir Robert Sandeman this was found to be impossible, and a temporary settlement was effected, it being understood that the case would be considered at, and decided by, the next Quetta jirga. A report on this subject was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General on the 25th February, and the arrangements were approved.

4.—Las Beyla Frontier Levies.

Towards the close of the calendar year 1891, frequent complaints against the Las Beyla levies were received from the Sind district authorities. The Political Agent being in Mekran these reports were received some considerable time after they were despatched, and it was found impossible to take action on them. But the complaints referred almost invariably to subjects of the Kalat state residing in Kalat territory. On the other hand, the Jam complains bitterly of the want of co-operation on the part of the Sind police. He states that, though every effort is made by him to aid the Sind district authorities, and although all criminals found in his state are delivered up to justice, he obtains no help in return, and that fugitives from Las Beyla receive shelter in British territory. He also states that the people of Kalat, far from aiding in the apprehension of criminals, openly succour them and are ever ready to take up arms in their defence.

The Jam is very anxious that the "Frontier Levy Question" should be carefully examined, and it is most necessary that this should be done. It is impossible that affairs on the Sind-Beyla Frontier and in Southern Kalat can be properly controlled either by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan from Mekran or the Political Agent, Kalat, from Kalat. The district in which the levy thanas are situated has never yet been visited by any Political Officer, and a tour through this district made by the Political Agent and the Jam would undoubtedly be productive of good results. In September 1891 such a tour was under consideration, but it was unavoidably postponed.

Attention is here invited to the concluding sentence under this heading of the report for the year 1890-91. A request has lately been received from the Jam that the levies may be given some sort of distinguishing uniform, and the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was addressed on this subject. There can be little doubt that the grant of a uniform would increase the self-respect and general status, and thus increase the efficiency of the force.

5.—Mekran.

(*A*) With reference to last year's report it should be noted that the deputation of Mr. G. P. Tate was extended by the Government of India to the 31st January 1892. Mr. Tate left Panjgur for Quetta on the 14th March 1892. A report upon the administration of Mekran for the year 1891-92 has already been submitted by this officer to the Governor-General's Agent, and the subject need not, therefore, be considered here.

Personnel.

The deputation of Lala Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Kej, has been extended by the Government of India until further orders.

Reliefs of detachments serving in Makran.

(*B*) In December 1891 a force consisting of 200 rifles of the 1st Baluch Battalion Light Infantry and two guns of the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery left Karachi to relieve the detachments then serving in Mekran. The reliefs were effected early in the following month—that of the detachment at Kej was effected through the Kolwa Valley.

In February 1892, sixty-two sabres of the 5th Bombay Cavalry accompanied the Political Agent from Beyla to Panjgur.

Relations with the Chiefs.

* No. 144, dated the 14th March 1892.
No. 175, dated the 26th March 1892.

(*C*) Reports on the cases against Mirs Mehrab and Sarfraz Khans, Naushirwanis, were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in the marginally * noted letters.

The complaints against Sardar Muhammad Hassan Gitchki and Mir Baluch Khan, Naushirwani, were considered by a jirga, at Quetta, and the jirga, decision is known. Baluch Khan is now occupying the fort of Nag in Kolwa, and reports of complaints against him have been forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General and to the Naushirwani chief.

Sardar Muhammad Hussan is still in attendance on the Political Agent. The claims lately advanced on his behalf by His Highness the Khan will be considered on the first opportunity.

Shahdad, the ex-Naib of Kej, remained for a part of the year at Gishtagan, a place in Persian territory. Towards the beginning of the cold season he proceeded to Bahu, and thence visited Mand, where he remained for some little time during the absence of the Political Agent in Beyla. Leaving Mand he returned to Gishtagan, and was said to be there when the year closed. His wife, sister, and daughter have been sent by him to Kolwa, Kej, and Panjgur respectively.

In February 1892 Shah Nawaz, the son of Baluch Khan, raided from Nag upon some Koh Baluch shepherds and carried off a considerable amount of property. Three men and a boy were imprisoned in Nag, and the boy was subsequently carried off to Gishtagan. Full report on this raid have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Sir Nauraz Khan has been addressed on the subject.

The claim of the Kaodais of Kolwa to the fort of Nag has already been reported to the Governor-General's Agent. The Kaodais have been summoned to Panjgur, and on their arrival the case will be examined. It is one which must eventually be laid before an influential jirga.

Mir Khiya of Sadgasht, Chief of the Rekis, and Sardar Ghazi of Nahu visited the Political Agent at Panjgur with complaints against the oppression and tyranny of the Naushirwani Chief. These complaints were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office letter No. 220, dated 11th April 1892.

6.—Survey Operations.

(*A*) The programme of work which the Survey Department proposed to carry out in the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency during the cold season of 1891-92 was as follows:—

(*a*) The survey on a scale of 2 miles to the inch of the country between Wad and Las Beyla.

(*b*) The triangulation of the country between Las Beyla and the coast.

(*c*) The survey of a strip of the coast from Gwadur eastwards and that of the unsurveyed portion of country west of Meridian 66.

(*d*) A reconnaissance with a view to finding a suitable railway line from Karachi to Kharan, and from Kharan to Nushki.

Guards and escorts were supplied by the Political Agent to the parties requiring them.

It was expected that the season's work would complete the survey of South-Western Baluchistan with the exception of a part of Las Beyla. Reports on the work done have no doubt been submitted directly by the Survey Department to the Government of India.

(*B*) On the 22nd February, a report was received by the Political Agent of a case of theft and assault in the camp of a sub-Surveyor at a place called Sorlungi, which was said to be within the jurisdiction of the Jam of Las Beyla. Enquiry however showed that Sorlungi was without Beyla limits and in those of the Kalat State. Information was accordingly forwarded to the Political Agent, Kalat, and a report of the occurrence (the first of its kind in the district) was submitted to the Governor-General's Agent. The Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan was unable, for many reasons, to take up the case, and the Deputy Superintendent, No. 15 (Baluchistan) Survey Party being at Beyla, it was arranged that, to avoid delay, he should proceed to Sorlungi and endeavour to discover the offenders. No further information on this subject had been received when the year closed. Sorlungi is inhabited by Brahuis of the Mengal clan, and it is to be hoped that steps may be taken to induce the Mengal chief to discover and deliver up the offenders.

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Appendix A.

Movements of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

9th July to 17th August	Halt Karachi.
18th to 25th August	Tour to Ormara and Pasni in S. S. *Patrick Stuart.*
25th August to 14th September	Halt Karachi.
15th to 19th September	Tour to Habb to meet the Jam of Las Beyla.
29th to 29th September	Halt Karachi.

29th September to 1st October	*En route* to Quetta.	
1st to 8th October 1891	Halt Quetta.	
9th to 22nd October 1891	*En route* to Panjgur 329 miles.—For details see Road Report submitted with letter. No. 476 of 2nd November 1891.	
22nd October to 4th November	Halt Panjgur.	
5th November. March to Kohbun		24 miles.
6th " " Phulabad		9 "
7th " " Padgazu		7 "
8th " " Surkhi Khi		12 "
9th " " Shirkinub		10 "
10th " " Guzbustan		15 "
11th " " Khoshk		20 "
12th " " Jorkhan		17 "
13th " " Jadgal		15 "
14th " " Kalatuk		8 "
15th to 17th November	Halt Kalatuk	
18th November. March to Turbat		8 miles.
18th November to 27th December	Halt Turbat.	
28th December 1891 to 15th January 1892.	March to Beyla 233 miles—for details see this office letter and Road Report No. 8 of 11th January 1892.	
16th January to 26th February	Halt Beyla.	
27th February. March to Kumbi Shirin 17 miles		
28th February. March to Mahar		10½ miles
29th " " Arrah		15 "
1st March " Jao		15 "
2nd " "	Halt Jao.	
3rd " " March to Nondra		20 miles
4th " " Mushkai Kaur		14 "
5th " " Pasahel		15 "
6th " " Siahan Dat		17 "
7th " " Salari		17 "
8th " " Sargwaz		10 "
9th " " Hurriani Shef		13 "
10th " " Panjgur		22½ "
11th to 31st March.	Halt Panjgur.	

Total distance travelled by road 892 miles.

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Appendix IV.

No. 2832, dated Quetta, the 13th May 1892.

From—MAJOR G. GAISFORD, I.S.C., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

1.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Major Gaisford, I.S.C., held charge of the district throughout the year.

The appointment of the Native Assistant, Khojak, which was originally sanctioned for a period of two years, was made permanent.

2.—REVENUE AND CROPS.

The crops during the year under report were good, there having been an abnormally heavy rainfall in the winter of 1890-91. Swarms of locusts passed through Quetta and Pishin in the months of May and June 1891, but no damage was done in the former district. In Barshore in the Pishin sub-division, the wheat crop considerably suffered, and a remission of revenue amounting to R2,329-13-4 was granted. Rust damaged the wheat on the Shebo Canal, in Shorarud, and Sarvesht. The fruit-trees and orchards in Pishin suffered very heavily from locusts.

3.—QUETTA REVENUES.

The Government share of the revenue was collected at the rate of one-sixth of the produce. The total receipts during the year ending 31st March 1892, as per statement A, amounted to R1,92,869-3-6.

4. The expenditure from the Quetta revenues during the year under review amounted to R1,78,174-12-4 against an estimate of R1,77,158-0-0. A sum of R39,757-5-11 was spent on Public Works—New and Repairs. The damage done to buildings during the heavy rains of 1890-91 has been repaired, and roads in the district have been greatly improved. The year 1891-92 closed with a surplus of R14,694-7-2, which lapsed to Government.

5. Statement B annexed shows the receipts of, and the expenditure from, the Quetta revenues for the past three years, *i.e.* 1889-90 to 1891-92. It will be seen that the receipts during 1891-92 were R1,92,869-3-6 against R1,95,343-2-5 in 1890-91, and R1,61,191-4-7 in 1889-90. The Excise revenue in 1890-91 was abnormally high, and this accounts for the decrease in the total receipts of the year 1891-92.

6.—PISHIN REVENUES.

During the year 1890-91 revenue was collected at one-sixth of the produce, the old gham-i-naukar assessment prevalent in certain parts of the sub-division having been suspended. The system was revised during the year 1891-92, and a cash assessment was determined for Barshore, Karezat Kakri, Lohra Kakri, Alezai and Segi Tarins, and Parezuns. In Sarvesht and Surkhab the revenue was collected by taking one-sixth of the produce. Statements C and D show the villages from which Government revenue was taken in kind, and which was valued at R43,003-2-9. Of these, R40,261-1-10 were realised and credited to Government, and the balance recoverable is R2,742-0-11. This balance represents the grain given for seed to villages which suffered from locusts and rust. It will be recovered during the ensuing year.

7. Statement E. shows the receipts from all heads during the year 1891-92 credited to Imperial revenues. It will be seen that the total receipts amounted to R1,08,406-7-6 against an estimate of R1,16,970, or a decrease of R8,563-8-6. The deficit chiefly falls under Land revenue. As stated above, there is a balance of R2,742-0-11 still recoverable. The damage done by locusts in Barshore and by rust in other parts, the remission of R2,329-13-4 granted in consequence, as well as the change of system from batai to a fixed assessment, account for the deficit.

A decrease of R1,200 is shown under Registration. The Registration Act has not yet been enforced in the Pishin sub-division, and the receipts from Registration in Quetta, which

up to the 31st March 1891 were credited to Imperial revenues, and on which the estimate for 1891-92 was based, were paid, under the orders of Government, to the Quetta revenues during the year 1891-92.

8. Statement F shows the expenditure incurred during 1891-92 and charged against Imperial revenues. This amounts to R71,392-3-6. The expenditure on Police and Levies, which is charged to "Special allotment," is not included. Comparative Statement G gives the receipts of the past three years 1889-90 to 1891-92. A reference to this statement shows that the receipts during 1891-92 amounted to R1,08,406-7-6 against R1,07,346-6-2 in 1889-90, and R1,30,854-9-8 in 1890 91. The receipts of 1891-92, as compared with those of the preceding year, show a deficit of R22,448-2-2. The Excise revenue represents almost entirely this decrease. In 1890-91 the receipts amounted to R45,847, while in 1891-92 they came to R23,922, showing a decrease of R21,925. The Excise receipts of 1890-91 were abnormally high.

9. Shebo Canal water was given to the zemindars for irrigation, and the revenue realised during the year under report amounted to R10,830-3-3. Water was stored in the Khushdi Khan reservoir for the first time in 1891-92, and distributed to the zemindars for irrigation. The Public Works Department realised from these lands R2,542-14-10. The total amount collected by the Tehsil officials on behalf of the Irrigation Department during 1891-92, after paying the cost of collection and the lumberdari allowances, amounted to R13,373-2-1.

10. Considerable attention has been paid during the year under review to improve the water-supply in the district for irrigation purposes, and with this view a sum of R20,000 has been paid as taccavi advances to sixteen landholders on sufficient security. Stringent measures have been adopted to insure that the advances are in no way misappropriated. A trial artesian well was sunk in Pishin, but the experiment proved a failure.

11.—Health and Sanitation.

Cholera broke out in August 1891 among the coolies that were working on the North-Western Railway line at Mudgorge. Immediate steps were taken to prevent the infected men from coming to Quetta, and a cholera camp was established at Bostan. Notwithstanding these measures cholera spread in the villages in this district. The total number of cases reported between the 14th August and 7th October 1891 were 520. Of these 399 proved fatal. The majority of the cases occurred in the villages in the Pishin Thana, to which the coolies from Mudgorge had free access. Two hundred and three cases occurred in those villages, of which 156 terminated fatally.

In Quetta, a considerable amount of money had to be spent to repair the damage done to the municipal buildings and roads during the heavy rains of 1890-91.

12.—Judicial.

Statements H and I show the working of the several Courts in the district during 1891-92.

13. The Assistant Political Agent was made Justice of the Peace for Pishin and Quetta, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Justice of the Peace for Quetta.

14.—Police.

Criminal.

The total number of cognisable cases for the period under review, which are admitted to have occurred, is 1,361 against 960 admitted last year, an increase of 401. On comparing the figures there is merely a slight difference in such offences as murder, grievous hurt, criminal force, dakaiti, lurking house-trespass and theft, and a very marked increase under public and local nuisances. The increase in the former is mainly due to the commencement of work on the Mushkaff Railway, and the latter to the introduction of the provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act in the Khojak Pass.

There have been three cases of *Ghaza* and one of robbery attended with murder.

15. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

Percentage.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	62	68
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested—	71	79

Percentage of property recovered to stolen—

1890-91.	1891-92.
39	55

This shows that although there has been a slight increase in crime, the detection of crime has improved.

16. The office of the Assistant Political Agent and *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police has been held by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., during 1891-92.

Mr. Kirkham worked as Assistant District Superintendent of Police from the 1st April to the 20th November 1891, when he was relieved by Mr. Beaty from the Thal-Chotiali District.

17. In July 1891 the strength of the police was slightly increased, provision being made for a guard for the Revenue Commissioner and a police out-post at Bostan. Again, from the 1st January 1892, a further increase was sanctioned on account of work being commenced on the Mushkaff Railway.

The total monthly cost, including clothing and equipment allowances, good conduct pay, etc., is R9,512-10-8.

18. Endeavours are still being made to enlist local Pathans. During 1891-92 several recruits were obtained, principally from the Aramhi Valley near Killa Abdulla.

A system of granting good conduct badges carrying pay for long and good service or for meritorious acts has been introduced.

19. The expenditure on the Police during 1891-92 has been as under—

	R	a.	p.
Pay, etc.	93,898	5	0
Contingencies	4,388	11	4
Equipment grant	448	0	0
Clothing "	5,130	0	0

20.—Tribal Levies.

In July 1891 the Levies Service in the Quetta-Pishin District was revised. The railway opened for traffic to New Chaman on the 1st January 1892, and the mails were sent by rail. The Postal Levies employed in the Khojak Pass have consequently been dismissed, but the amount thus saved has been added to the Achakzai service, which has been augmented by 2 sowars, 2 jemadars, and 3 khassadars.

In the revised scheme sanctioned in July 1891, provision was made for establishing new posts on the railway line for the protection of the railway staff. Levies have, for this purpose, been stationed at Fuller's Camp, Khanai, Yaru Karez, Savanan, Said Hamid, Gulistan, Shelabagh, Sanzal, Kuchlak, and Baleli.

Levies were employed in Pishin and Quetta in connection with the revenue collection and in detection of crime. They have also been used for escort duty.

21.—Quetta Jail.

The average number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail during 1891-92 was 48·77 against 64·5 during 1890-91.

The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under report was annas 2-8 per man per diem against annas 2-4 in 1890-91 and annas 2-9 in 1889-90.

22.—Registration.

Statement J shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta civil town and cantonments for 1891-92. The total number of documents registered is 637 against 315 in 1890-91, and 311 in 1889-90.

The provisions of the Act have not yet been enforced in Pishin and the Khojak Pass.

23.—Quetta Municipality.

The Municipal fund was managed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, during 1891-92. On the 1st April 1891 there was a balance of R10,501-8-11 to the credit of the fund. The receipts during 1891-92 amounted to R1,33,162-0-4, and the expenditure to R1,40,648-4-6, leaving a balance of R3,015-4-9 on the 31st March 1892. Statement K attached to the report contains the details of the receipts and expenditure. A sum of R49,765-8-11 was expended on repairs and new works in the town of Quetta.

24.—Excise and Stamps.

The receipts from excise during the year under review were—

	R	a.	p.
Quetta	78,803	13	0
Pishin and Khojak	23,922	0	0

against R88,800 in Quetta and R45,847 in Pishin in the preceding year. As explained in the 51st paragraph of the Report for 1890-91, the Excise receipts in that year were abnormally high.

25.—Stamps.

The receipts from the sale of court-fees and general stamps during 1891-92 were as under—

	R	a.	p.
Quetta	48,812	4	0
Pishin	12,301	4	0

against R40,696-12-0 in Quetta and R14,880-15-3 in Pishin in 1890-91. As compared with the preceding two years, *i.e.* 1889-90 and 1890-91, in which the receipts under this head amounted to R13,986-14-9 and R14,880-15-3 respectively, when large Military and Railway works were in progress, the Stamp revenue in Pishin shows a falling off, but it compares very favourably with 1888-89, in which year the collections amounted to R5,175-9-0 only.

26.—Forests.

The Torkhel Forest in the Pishin sub-division was given up, and a similar area of 203 acres was added to the Popalzai Forest, thus making supervision easier and the area more compact.

A survey of the 5,000 acres proposed for a plantation to be irrigated by the Khushdil Khan Band water was made and compensation payable to the owners of the land was assessed. Final orders have not yet been passed by Government in this matter.

In the Gwal Forest a small nursery was made, and seeds of pistachio, deodar, and pine were sown also in the Zarghun Forest. From the various plantations in the district, over 13,000 trees of different sorts were sold.

An artesian well was sunk at the Zangi Lohra plantation at a cost of R609-11-8. In this plantation 847 fruit-trees and 47,465 willow cuttings were put during 1891-92.

27.—Education.

The annual examinations of the schools in Quetta and Pishin are held in December, and classes are changed in the January following. Hence it has been found convenient to prepare the School reports for the calendar, and not for the financial year.

Pishin School.

This school was opened as an experiment in March 1891, and the returns received from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, show that the number of boys on the rolls in December 1891 was 30, of whom 14 were local Pathans. The school has hitherto been maintained from the District Bazaar Fund, but an application has been made for a grant from Imperial revenues.

28.—Khushdil Khan School.

The Maliks of Khushdil Khan and the surrounding villages petitioned in December 1891 that a school should be opened for their boys at Khushdil Khan fort. An application was made for funds to the Local Government, but the school was not opened till after the 31st December 1891.

29.—Sandeman School, Quetta.

The monthly average attendance in the School during 1891-92 was 185·5. The attendance of the local Pathans and Brahuis increased from 33·6 in 1890-91 to 38·7 during the year under report. The receipts from fees amounted to R710-12-0.

Six boys passed the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, and a High class was opened in the school for these boys. Two more teachers were sanctioned for the school, one for the main school, and the other for the Sindhi branch. The annual examination was held in December 1891, the results of which were satisfactory. Prizes were given to 41 boys.

30.—The Lady Sandeman Girls' School.

In March 1891 there were 33 girls and 6 married women on the school rolls. In December 1891, when the examination was held, there were 41 girls and 13 married women in the school. The total cost of the school during the year ending with 31st December 1891 was ₨1,657-7-11, the whole of which was paid by the Quetta Municipality. Money for prizes was collected by private contributions.

31.—Railways and Surveys.

No survey work was done in the Quetta-Pishin District in 1891-92.

The Khojak tunnel, which is about 2½ miles long, was commenced in April 1888, and the first construction train passed through on the 6th September 1891. The line from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1892.

32.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

During 1891-92 fifteen Government stallions worked in the district, and covered 487 mares, which gives an average of 32. Of the fifteen, two stallions remained only a few days and three did very little work. Leaving out these five, who covered 30 mares, the remaining ten covered 457 mares, which gives an average of 45 7.

The total expenditure incurred on feed and keep of stallions amounted to ₨4,381-0-10. The District and the Police salutris castrated 109 horses in the district during 1891-92.

33.—Quetta Horse Show.

The annual horse fair and agricultural show was held at Quetta on the 2nd October 1891. The fair was attended by Mr. Grainger of the Horse-Breeding Department. The total number of animals exhibited was 438. One hundred and eighty-four horses were purchased for the Army Remount Department, the Native Cavalry stationed at Quetta, and the Police and Levies. The total cost of the show was ₨1,367-13-3, of which ₨250 were contributed by the Army Remount Department, and the balance was paid from the local funds. Prizes to the amount of ₨945 were awarded.

34.—External Land Trade.

From the 1st April 1891 a Munshi was appointed at Panjpai in Shorarud to register the trade with Seistan, Persia, and Shorawak. The returns prepared for 1891-92 and sent to the Collector of Customs show that the exports from Panjpai towards Shorawak and Seistan amounted to ₨45,418-8-0, and the imports to ₨1,98,302. These figures, however, do not represent the entire trade, as it has been ascertained that the kalifas coming from Shorawak, Seistan, and Persia, on reaching Nushki, take several routes, and do not all pass through Panjpai. It is therefore contemplated to abolish the Panjpai post and establish instead two posts, one at Samungli, and the other at Mian Ghundi, on the Quetta-Mastung Road. The exports from Chaman to Kandahar amounted to ₨24,71,745, and imports to ₨20,89,948-12-2.

35.—General Remarks.

Mr. Cubitt as Assistant Political Agent and District Superintendent of Police has rendered excellent service throughout the year. He has done his judicial work most thoroughly, and the Police force is now a really well-organised and well-equipped force which performs its duties well.

Mr. Cubitt reports he has been ably assisted by both Messrs. Kirkham and Beaty, Assistant District Superintendents of Police; and he speaks in the highest terms of Inspector Ahmed Yar Khan, to whose tact and management the smooth working of the force is greatly due.

Mr. Ingle, as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta, has been lately relieved of the charge of the Quetta sub-division, and has made it over to Mr. Cubitt. Mr. Ingle has now only the work connected with the town of Quetta and the octroi to do.

In Pishin, Kazi Imamuddin has worked most assiduously. He not only is diligent himself, but he makes those under him work too. With no additional establishment he has collected ₨64,000 of land revenue, and he has done this without any complaints from the zemindars being brought against him. I can only speak of him in the highest terms of praise.

In the Khojak, Sheikh Abdul Rahman, as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, has worked well. He has had the tact to keep on good terms with the military and railway officers, and he has also kept the Achakzais in good order throughout the year.

Mr. King, as Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff of Quetta, has worked to my entire satisfaction, and his cases are most carefully prepared.

Pandit Nand Lall has had extremely heavy work throughout the time he has been in Quetta; and he has performed it very satisfactorily.

Lala Jaimal Rai, my head clerk, possesses an intimate acquaintance with every detail of district work, and is invaluable to me. He is not only an energetic worker, but he is also a most conscientious and upright native gentleman.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement A.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year 1892.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS.				
I.—Land Revenue	42,000 0 0	55,985 0 0	13,985 0 0	...
Total	42,000 0 0	55,985 0 0	13,985 0 0	...
III.—Salt—				
Excise duty on salt	...	155 1 9	155 1 9	...
VI.—Stamps—				
Sale of General Stamps.				
One anna Stamps for Receipts and Cheques	4,000 0 0	3,409 0 0	...	591 0 0
Bills of Exchange or Hundies	600 0 0	1,234 12 0	634 12 0	...
Other General Stamps	7,000 0 0	8,782 6 0	1,782 6 0	...
Sale of Court-fee Stamps	32,000 0 0	35,294 2 0	3,294 2 0	...
Fines and Penalties	50 0 0	92 0 0	42 0 0	...
Total	43,650 0 0	48,812 4 0	5,753 4 0	591 0 0
V.—Excise—				
License Fees	5,000 0 0	2,176 0 0	...	2,824 0 0
Abkari	45,000 0 0	54,925 0 0	9,925 0 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Revenue Refunds—				
(1) Stamps	...	747 3 0	747 3 0	...
(2) Excise	...	...	...	...
Total	...	747 3 0	747 3 0	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations— Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—				
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks, and others	7,680 0 0	7,914 10 10	234 10 10	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work	4,000 0 0	3,886 0 3	...	113 15 9
3. Lumbardari allowance	...	...	...	...
4. Other Miscellaneous charges	960 0 0	961 1 2	1 1 2	...
5. Karawas and Mushriffs	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments	...	244 9 0	244 9 0	...
Total	12,640 0 0	13,006 5 3	480 5 0	113 15 9
VI.—Stamps—				
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount)	500 0 0	819 7 6	...	280 8 6
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount)	600 0 0			
Total	1,100 0 0	819 7 6	...	280 8 6

Farm of Drugs	20,000 0 0	21,225 0 0	1,225 0 0	...
Fines, Fees, and Confiscations	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Excise duty on Malt liquor	...	452 13 0	452 13 0	...
TOTAL	70,000 0 0	78,803 13 0	11,627 13 0	2,824 0 0
X.—REGISTRATION—				
Fees for Registering Documents	700 0 0	896 10 0	196 10 0	...
Fees for copies of Registered Documents	100 0 0	164 6 0	64 6 0	...
TOTAL	800 0 0	1,061 0 0	261 0 0	...
XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	...	600 1 6	600 1 6	...
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	8,000 0 0	3,640 14 5	...	4,359 1 7
Miscellaneous	...	69 8 0	69 8 0	...
TOTAL	8,000 0 0	4,310 7 11	669 9 6	4,359 1 7
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
Hire of convicts	3,500 0 0	2,126 5 0	...	1,373 11 0
Carried over				

XII.—REGISTRATION—				
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...
Remuneration to Copyists	...	80 15 0	80 15 0	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	400 0 0	480 15 0	80 15 0	...
XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Civil and Sessions Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff)	3,000 0 0	2,864 10 0	...	135 6 0
(2) Do. of Establishment	2,150 0 0	2,185 12 9	35 12 9	...
(3) Do. of Process-serving Establishment	920 0 0	970 9 9	50 9 9	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	700 0 0	652 8 2	...	47 7 10
Criminal Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and Native Assistant, Bolan)	14,400 0 0	14,500 0 0	100 0 0	...
(2) Salaries of Establishment	6,490 0 0	6,511 11 0	21 11 0	...
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
(4) Travelling allowance to officers	2,160 0 0	2,160 0 0	...	...
(5) Do. do. to Establishment	500 0 0	341 15 9	...	158 0 3
(6) Contingencies	2,450 0 0	2,385 15 11	...	64 0 1
Refunds of Judicial Fines	100 0 0	228 12 6	128 12 6	...
TOTAL	34,070 0 0	34,001 15 10	336 14 0	404 14 2
XIX B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
(1) District Jail Establishment	2,030 0 0	1,460 15 8	...	569 0 4
(2) Supplies and services (3) Hospital charges (4) Miscellaneous contingencies	2,290 0 0	2,350 6 5	60 6 5	...
(5) Lock-ups contingencies	500 0 0	386 14 6	...	113 1 6
TOTAL	4,820 0 0	4,198 4 7	60 6 5	682 1 10
Carried over				

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year 1892—concluded.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .				
XVII.—POLICE—				
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund	...	...	...	...
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts) .	200 0 0	240 5 9	40 5 9	...
TOTAL .	200 0 0	240 5 9	40 5 9	...
XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
Sale of old Stores and Materials .	1,000 0 0	173 8 3	374 14 1	...
Other Items		630 13 11		
Receipts from Staging Bungalows		551 12 11		
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures . . .		19 0 0		

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward				
XX.—POLICE—				
(1) Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars, and Constables	1,656 0 0	1,656 0 0	...	...
(2) Travelling allowance and expenses	...	...	...	...
(3) Supplies and services . .	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	...
(4) Contingencies . .	...	...	...	...
(5) Cattle Pound contingencies .	50 0 0	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
TOTAL .	1,826 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	26 0 0
XXII.—EDUCATION—				
Grant-in-aid to Vernacular School .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...
XXIV.—MEDICAL—				
Contribution towards dispensary .	...	...	...	...
XXV.—POLITICAL—				
(1) Salaries or allowances of Political Agent	10,080 0 0	9,238 11 4	...	841 4 8
(2) Salaries or allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob .	...	...		...
(3) Salaries of Establishment . .	6,700 0 0	7,753 9 8	1,053 9 8	...

Note: the Budget Estimate (1,000 0 0) and the Increase (374 14 1) for the four XXV.—Miscellaneous receipt items are each printed once, bracketed across all four rows; they are placed in the first row here.

TOTAL .	1,000 0 0	1,374 14 1	374 14 1	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,69,150 0 0	1,92,869 3 6	32,711 14 4	9,147 12 7
Opening balance .	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...

(4) Travelling allowance of establishment	1,050 0 0	541 4 5	...	508 11 7
(5) Travelling allowance of officers .	...	1,080 6 0	1,080 0 0	...
(6) Supplies and services .	150 0 0	85 0 10	...	114 15 2
(7) Contingencies .	2,510 0 0	2,096 13 6	...	413 2 6
(8) North-West Frontier (Levies) .	28,200 0 0	28,850 4 0	650 4 0	...
(9) Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	250 0 0	201 9 0	...	48 7 0
TOTAL .	48,940 0 0	49,797 4 9	2,783 13 8	1,926 8 11
XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
(1) Donation for charitable purposes	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...
(2) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges . . .	840 0 0	811 10 5	...	28 5 7
TOTAL .	1,020 0 0	991 10 5	...	28 5 7
XLV.—CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers—				
(1) Arboriculture—				
(a) Establishment . . .	1,392 0 0	1,389 0 0	...	3 0 0
(b) Contingencies . .	2,470 0 0	2,448 2 7	...	21 13 5
(2) Public Works—				
(a) Establishment . . .	1,925 0 0	1,337 1 6	...	587 14 6
(b) New Works and Repairs .	39,155 0 0	39,757 5 11	602 5 11	...
TOTAL .	44,942 0 0	44,931 10 0	602 5 11	612 11 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,77,158 0 0	1,78,174 12 4	5,091 8 7	4,075 2 8
Closing balance .	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...

QUETTA:
The 13th May 1892.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta.

Statement B.

Annual accounts of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending the 31st March 1892.

RECEIPT.	Actuals of 1889-90. R a. p.	Actuals of 1890-91. R a. p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R a. p.
Arrears	......	......	......
I.—LAND REVENUE	34,259 10 7	52,876 13 11	55,985 0 0
TOTAL	34,259 10 7	52,876 13 11	55,985 0 0
III.—SALT—			
Excise duty on salt	......	......	155 1 9
IV.—STAMPS—			
Sale of General Stamps—			
One anna Stamps for receipts and cheques.	4,118 0 0	3,536 0 0	3,409 0 0
Bills of exchange or hundies	789 2 0	754 0 0	1,234 12 0
Other general stamps	7,856 8 0	6,276 0 0	8,782 6 0
Sale of Court-fee Stamps	34,816 8 0	30,096 2 0	35,294 2 0
Fines and penalties	150 10 0	34 10 0	92 0 0
TOTAL	47,730 12 0	40,696 12 0	48,812 4 0

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1889-90. R a. p.	Actuals of 1890-91. R a. p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R a. p.
I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—			
Revenue Refunds—			
(1) Stamps	......	......	747 3 0
(2) Excise	......	......	......
TOTAL	......	......	747 3 0
II.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
III.—LAND REVENUE—			
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	8,192 6 1	7,711 8 5	7,914 10 10
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	......	......	3,886 0 3
3. Lumbardari allowance 4. Other Miscellaneous charges 5. Karawas and Mushriffs 6. Miscellaneous	3,520 5 8	1,488 15 8	961 1 2
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments.	......	......	244 9 0
TOTAL	11,712 11 9	9,200 8 1	13,006 5 3
VI.—STAMPS—			
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount). 2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount).	1,047 6 9	1,277 12 6	819 7 6
TOTAL	1,047 6 9	1,277 12 6	819 7 6

V.—Excise—			
License fees	1,576 10 9	1,800 0 0	2,176 0 0
Abkari	47,750 0 0	63,000 0 0	54,925 0 0
Farm of Drugs	16,900 0 0	24,000 0 0	21,225 0 0
Fines, fees and confiscations	......	......	25 0 0
Excise duty on Malt liquor	......	......	452 13 0
Total	66,226 10 9	88,800 0 0	78,803 13 0
X.—Registration—			
Fees for Registering Documents	......	......	896 10 0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	......	......	164 6 0
Total	......	......	1,061 0 0
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—			
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	......	......	600 1 6
General fees, fines and forfeitures	9,640 11 9	6,165 14 6	3,640 14 5
Miscellaneous	......	......	69 8 0
Total	9,640 11 9	6,165 14 6	4,310 7 11

XII.—Registration—			
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars Remuneration to Copyists Contingencies	......	......	400 0 0 80 15 0
Total	......	......	480 15 0
XIX.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—			
Civil and Sessions Courts—			
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff). (2) Salaries of establishment	5,117 13 10	4,867 10 0	2,864 10 0 2,185 12 9
(3) Salaries of process-serving establishment.	642 9 7	928 0 0	970 9 9
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	373 2 9	590 10 9	652 8 2
Criminal Courts—			
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Native Assistant, Bolan). (2) Salaries of Establishment	22,765 7 0	22,342 9 4	14,500 0 0 6,511 11 0
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
(4) Travelling allowance to officers	......	......	2,160 0 0
(5) Travelling allowance to establishment.	......	......	341 15 9
(6) Contingencies	2,019 5 9	2,118 15 3	2,385 15 11
Refunds of Judicial Fines	804 8 0	293 6 10	228 12 6
Total	32,922 14 11	32,341 4 2	34,001 15 10
XIX B.—Law and Justice—Jails—			
1. District Jail establishment	1,616 6 5	1,669 10 1	1,460 15 8
2. Supplies and services 3. Hospital charges 4. Miscellaneous contingencies	3,986 14 8	3,536 11 8	2,350 6 5
5. Lock-ups contingencies	......	......	386 14 6
Total	5,603 5 1	5,206 5 9	4,198 4 7

Annual accounts of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—			
Hire of convicts	......	......	2,126 5 0
XVII.—POLICE—			
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.	......	......	......
Fees, fines and forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts).	376 10 0	197 14 0	240 5 9
TOTAL .	376 10 0	197 14 0	240 5 9

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XX.—POLICE—			
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables. }	1,776 0 0	690 0 0	{ 1,656 0 0
2. Travelling allowance and expenses . }			{ 120 0 0
3. Supplies and services }			
4. Contingencies . . . }			
5. Cattle Pound contingencies . .	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
TOTAL .	1,800 0 0	714 0 0	1,800 0 0
XXII.—EDUCATION—			
Grant-in-aid to Vernacular School .	......	2,200 0 0	2,400 0 0
XXIV.—MEDICAL—			
Contribution towards dispensary .	......	......	......
XXV.—POLITICAL—			
1. Salaries or allowances of Political Agent.	6,556 0 1	10,015 1 8	9,238 11 4
2. Salaries or allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner (Zhob).	......	......	......
3. Salaries of establishment . .	7,618 0 1	7,104 8 4	7,753 9 8
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	......	......	541 4 5
5. Travelling allowance of officers .	......	......	1,080 0 0
6. Supplies and services . . . }	3,570 1 3	3,261 10 9	{ 85 0 10
7. Contingencies . . . . }			{ 2,096 13 6

XXV.—Miscellaneous—			
Sale of old stores and materials .	......	......	178 3 3
Other items	......	......	630 13 11
Receipts from staging Bungalows .	2,956 13 6	6,595 12 0	551 12 11
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures.	......	......	19 0 0
Total .	2,956 13 6	6,595 12 0	1,374 14 1
Total Receipts .	1,61,191 4 7	1,95,343 2 5	1,92,869 3 6
Opening Balance .	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	......	......	......

8. North-Western Frontier (Levies) .	28,207 0 0	27,256 3 7	28,850 4 0
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	......	......	201 9 0
Total .	45,951 1 5	47,637 8 4	49,797 4 9
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—			
1. Donation for charitable purposes .	273 4 7	201 0 0	180 0 0
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	2,859 4 2	990 11 5	811 10 5
Total .	3,132 8 9	1,191 11 5	991 10 5
XLV.—Civil Works—			
In charge of Civil Officers—			
1. Arboriculture—			
(a) Establishment . . .	1,390 6 5	1,387 0 0	1,389 0 0
(b) Contingencies . . .	2,995 13 1	1,970 11 11	2,448 2 7
2. Public Works—			
(a) Establishment . . .	2,404 5 5	5,347 3 7	1,337 1 6
(b) New Works and Repairs .	59,742 0 0	21,833 0 3	39,757 5 11
Total .	66,532 8 11	30,537 15 9	44,931 10 0
Total Expenditure .	1,93,702 9 7	1,55,307 2 0	1,78,174 12 4
Closing Balance .	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	......	......	......

Quetta :
The 13th May 1892.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta.

Statement C.

Statement showing the detail of the Pishin Revenue Receipts in kind for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3			4			5			6
Serial No.	Detail.	Net Revenue.			Recovered during the year.			Balance Recoverable.			Remarks.
		Quantity.	Rate per maund.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate per maund.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate per maund.	Amount.	
		Mds. s. ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Wheat	121 11 0	2 8 0	303 3 0	121 11 0	2 8 0	303 3 0	...	...	...	
		6,934 37 10	2 12 0	19,071 1 5	6,381 5 5	2 12 0	17,548 1 10	98 31 0 12 14 9 442 26 12	2 12 0 2 12 0 2 12 0	271 10 1 34 0 0 1,217 5 6	
	Total	7,056 8 10	...	19,374 4 5	6,502 16 5	...	17,851 4 10	553 32 5	...	1,522 15 7	
2	Barley	191 0 0	2 0 0	382 0 0	191 0 0	2 0 0	382 0 0	...	...	...	
		5,356 26 8	2 2 0	11,382 14 6	4,875 14 12	2 2 0	10,360 2 3	336 37 8 7 1 0 137 13 4	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	715 15 11 14 14 11 291 13 6	
	Total	5,547 26 8	...	11,764 14 6	5,066 14 12	...	10,742 2 2	481 11 12	...	1,022 12 4	
3	Jowari	624 0 0	2 0 0	1,248 0 0	624 0 0	2 0 0	1,248 0 0	...	...	...	
4	China	80 19 0	1 6 0	110 10 5	80 19 0	1 6 0	110 10 5	...	...	...	
5	Kangui	6 10 0	1 6 0	8 9 6	6 10 0	1 6 0	8 9 6	...	...	...	
6	Bhusa	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	
		12,878 23 8	0 6 0	4,829 7 7	12,355 3 4	0 6 0	4,633 2 7	519 13 12 4 6 8	0 6 0 0 6 0	194 12 0 1 9 0	
	Total	12,881 23 8	...	4,831 11 7	12,358 3 4	...	4,635 6 7	523 20 4	...	196 5 0	
7	Lucerne	4,290 35 0	0 3 0	804 8 8	4,290 35 0	0 3 0	804 8 8	...	...	...	
8	Soi	9 0 0	0 6 0	3 6 0	9 0 0	0 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	...	...	38,146 1 1	...	...	35,404 0 2	...	...	2,742 0 11	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Shorarud Revenues in kind for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7
Serial No.	Detail.	Rate per maund.	Net Revenue.		Recovered during the year.		Balance.		Remarks.
			Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.			
1	Wheat	2 8 0	1,683 11 8	4,208 3 6	1,683 11 8	4,208 3 6			
2	Barley	2 0 0	66 15 0	132 12 0	66 15 0	132 12 0			
3	China	1 4 0	0 38 0	1 3 0	0 38 0	1 3 0			
4	Bhusa	0 6 0	872 7 4	327 1 2	872 7 4	327 1 2			
5	Lucerne	0 4 0	624 20 0	156 2 0	624 20 0	156 2 0			
6	Majith	...	3 14 0	31 12 0	3 4 0	31 12 0			
	TOTAL	...	...	4,857 1 8	...	4,857 1 8			

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement E.

Imperial Revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	Estimates for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	Arrears	......	......	......	......	
1	Land Revenue	75,000 0 0	64,613 7 4	......	10,386 8 8	
2	Excise					
	Abkari		16,700 0 0			
	Muskrat	20,000 0 0	5,900 0 0	3,922 0 0	......	
	License-fees		1,322 0 0			
3	Stamps					
	Court-fees					
	Non-judicial	13,000 0 0	12,301 4 0	......	698 12 0	
	Penalties					
4	Fines, forfeitures, and unclaimed property	6,000 0 0	5,031 14 2	......	968 1 10	
5	Dâk Bungalow and Serai receipts	1,600 0 0	2,288 6 6	688 6 6	......	
6	Registration	1,200 0 0	......	......	1,200 0 0	
7	Income-tax	170 0 0	161 15 6	......	8 0 6	
8	Miscellaneous	......	87 8 0	87 8 0	......	
	TOTAL	1,16,970 0 0	1,08,406 7 6	4,697 14 6	13,261 7 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement F.

Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1891-92 chargeable to Imperial Revenues.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
	3.—Land Revenue—			
1	Pay and travelling allowance of Tahsildar and the Tahsil establishment.	8,726 3 6	......	
2	Pay of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, his Establishment, and travelling allowance.	7,177 1 11	...	
3	Contingencies of the Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar.	2,261 0 0	18,164 5 5	
	19 A.—Law and Justice—Criminal Courts—			
1	Criminal Court contingencies	1,046 7 3	......	
2	Refund of fines	205 14 0	1,252 5 3	
	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails—			
1	Quetta Jail establishment (half)	1,460 15 11	......	
2	Quetta Jail and Lock-ups contingencies (half)	2,713 6 5	4,174 6 4	
	23.—Ecclesiastical—			
1	Pishin Cemetery	144 0 0	144 0 0	
	25.—Political—			
1	Pay of Political Agent (half)	9,238 11 4	......	
2	Travelling allowance of Political Agent (half)	1,080 0 0	......	
3	Pay and travelling allowance of establishment (half)	6,803 11 1	......	
4	Political Agent's Office contingencies	2,333 8 0	......	
5	Pay and travelling allowance of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	9,741 15 0	......	
6	Pay and travelling allowance of Assistant Political Agent's establishment.	1,268 1 0	......	
7	Pay and travelling allowance of Native Assistant, Khojak	3,687 14 9	......	
8	Pay and travelling allowance of Native Assistants' establishment.	2,469 15 0	36,623 12 2	
	32.—Miscellaneous—			
1	Dâk Bungalow and Rest-house establishment	2,496 0 0	......	
2	Contingencies	610 0 0	3,106 0 0	
	Registration—			
1	Contingencies	......	......	
	Horse-Breeding Department—			
1	Feed and keep of Government stallions	4,381 0 10	......	
2	Travelling allowance to salutri	17 5 6	4,398 6 4	
	Miscellaneous—			
1	Compensation for water at Khushdil Khan	463 0 0	......	
2	Revenue on land taken up from His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	2,516 0 0	......	
3	Registration of trade	550 0 0	3,529 0 0	
	Total	......	71,392 3 6	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement G.

Statement showing the Imperial Revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1889-90. R a. p.	Actuals of 1890-91. R a. p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R a. p.
Arrears	7,026 6 2	1,291 9 9	......
1. Land Revenue	50,483 4 4	58,408 2 5	64,613 7 4
2. Excise—	......	......	......
Abkari	} 27,532 10 8	31,500 0 0	16,700 0 0
Muskrat		12,050 0 0	5,900 0 0
License fees		2,297 0 0	1,322 0 0
3. Stamps—	......	......	......
Court-fees	} 13,984 14 9	13,378 7 9	10,921 8 0
Non-judicial		1,222 3 6	1,154 12 0
Penalties		280 4 0	225 0 0
4. Fines and forfeitures	3,666 6 4	8,279 8 9	5,031 14 2
5. Dak Bungalow and Serai receipts	1,912 12 5	1,144 12 6	2,288 6 6
6. Registration	781 4 0	790 8 0	......
7. Income Tax	182 11 6	208 1 0	161 15 6
8. Miscellaneous	......	4 0 0	87 8 0
9. Contribution from the Quetta revenues towards cost of Police	1,776 0 0	......	......
Total	1,07,346 6 2	1,30,854 9 8	1,08,406 7 6

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement H.

Statement of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1891-92.

Court.	Original Suits. Total number of cases disposed of.	Cases ex parte.	Number of cases contested.	Filed owing to non-appearance of parties, compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject matter of cases.	Execution of decree.	Appeals.
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	11	...	11	...	86	58,623 0 7	6	73
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	44	4	33	7	36	77,385 5 5	9	40
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	54	4	36	14	25	19,964 4 4	49	2
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	236	20	131	85	16	38,536 4 0	136	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	557	51	254	252	14	26,589 5 0	329	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	282	77	154	51	15	45,736 10 8	148	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,135	268	2,270	597	14	132,102 0 0	1,912	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	24	...	22	2	17	1,702 4 8	6	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	220	10	50	160	9	4,513 14 9	53	...
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	1	...	...	1	6	50 0 0	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	30	1	12	17	8	395 8 9	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Quetta.	297	19	147	131	11	11,354 7 0	147	...
Total	4,891	454	3,120	1,317	...	416,953 1 2	2,795	115

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement I.

Statement of Criminal Cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1891-92.

Court.	Original Cases.						Miscellaneous Cases.				
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Jirga.
Major G. Gaisford, Deputy Commissioner.	27	24	3	...	...	99	...	...	...	56	27
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	143	75	68	150	...	4	...	13	13	2	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	1,320	188	180	1,509	952	1 4/12	101	302	403	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	189	64	125	533	...	3	59	22	81	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta . .	56	2	54	181	...	2	...	173	173	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin . .	53	25	28	101	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta .	1	...	1	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin .	2	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta .	112	37	75	205	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	155	29	69	537	57	2	19	64	83	11	2
Munsiff, Quetta . .	111	16	95	196	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	1,074	42	1,032	1,426	...	5	35	129	164	...	...
TOTAL .	3,243	503	1,731	4,849	1,009	...	214	703	917	69	29

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement J.

Statement showing the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total collections inclusive of copying fees.	Total expenditure inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to Copyists.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1891-92.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1891-92.	
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta town . .	280	231	102	*1,020 8 0	...	400 0 0	...	79 2 0	* Includes R48-8 for 1890-91 credited into the Treasury during 1891-92.
Cantonment . .	...	...	20	24 8 0	...	...	...	1 13 0	
Registrar's office .	4	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL .	284	231	122	1,061 0 0	...	400 0 0	...	80 15 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement K.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
(A)—Municipal Taxes—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Octroi	60,000 0 0	58,005 0 0	58,005 0 0	...	...
2. Assessed Taxes—					
(e.g., Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, etc., in the following details):—					
Arrear collections for the previous year .	...	...	...	...	
Collections for the current year .	10,650 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,055 0 0	...	445 0 0
Penalties . .	400 0 0	400 0 0	499 4 0	99 4 0	...
3. Tax on houses and lands .	...	....	...	...	...
4. Tax on vehicles . .	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...	400 0 0
5. Tax on animals . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	...	32 0 0
6. Tolls, etc. . . .	...	...	...	...	...
7. Water-rate . . .	...	...	...	...	...
8. Beef slaughter fees . .	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	...
9. Mutton slaughter fees .	1,600 0 0	1,330 0 0	1,330 1 0	0 1 0	...
Carried over .					

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-93.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
(A)—General Establishment*—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.)	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,572 0 0	......	66 0 0
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repair to outpost, etc.) .	1,600 0 0	1,514 10 0	2,301 10 6	787 0 6	......
(B)—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, etc.) . .	20 0 0	20 0 0	52 0 0	32 0 0	......
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.) . .	2,000 0 0	1,967 4 0	1,899 7 0	......	67 13 0
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	11,320 0 0	11,320 0 0	11,205 3 2	......	114 12 10
(C)—Public Health—					
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, etc.) .	......	......	......	......	......
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary, etc.) . .	......	......	......	......	......
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, etc.) . .	2,640 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	......	......
Carried over .					

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1891-92—continued.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .					
(B)—Miscellaneous Receipts—					
1. Realisations under special Acts	...	...	...	...	...
2. Proceeds of lands, etc. .	600 0 0	600 0 0	491 2 6	...	108 13 6
3. Income derived from markets, etc., (rents, fees, sale of refuse, etc.) .	12,480 0 0	9,000 0 0	8,354 6 3	...	645 9 9
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, etc.)	100 0 0	150 0 0	595 8 0	445 8 0	...
5. Municipal fines . .	500 0 0	600 0 0	706 12 0	106 12 0	...
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, etc.) .	27,000 0 0	44,555 0 0	47,205 3 3	2,650 3 3	...
7. Contribution from Railway authorities . .	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,600 0 0	...	40 0 0
8. Contribution from Quetta Revenues towards the maintenance of the Sandeman School . .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	
9. Contribution from the proprietors of Chakla . .	895 0 0	895 0 0	895 0 0	...	...
10. School fees . . .	800 0 0	800 0 0	710 12 0	...	89 4 0

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .					
4. Vaccination (establishment)	......	......	......	......	......
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs) . .	3,670 0 0	3,452 12 4	2,952 14 4	......	499 14 0
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, etc.) .	3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,688 3 8	188 3 8	......
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, etc.) . .	......	......	......	......	......
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, etc.) .	19,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	19,333 15 10	3,333 15 10	......
Refunds, etc., of fines or over-assessments .	......	......	......	......	......
Remissions of cess .	......	......	......	......	......
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs) . .	......	......	......	......	......
10. Other measures—					
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies) . .	......	......	......	......	......
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, etc.)	4,560 0 0	4,175 3 0	4,307 15 9	132 12 9	......
11. Contributions to Lock Hospital	288 0 0	......	......	......	......
(D)—Public Instructions—					
Contributions to schools .	9,500 0 0	8,500 0 0	8,642 15 0	142 15 0	......
Contribution to Sandeman Library . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	......	......
(E)—Public Convenience—					
1. Public works (establishment)† . . .	1,638 0 0	1,780 8 0	1,768 0 0	......	12 8 0

(C)—DEBT—					
1. Loans	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, etc.)	500 0 0	500 0 0	63 15 4	...	436 0 8
3. Advances	131 0 0	131 0 0	72 0 0	...	59 0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,20,356 0 0	1,32,116 0 0	1,33,162 0 4	3,301 12 3	2,255 11 11
Opening Balance	10,501 8 11	10,501 8 11	10,501 8 11	......	......
GRAND TOTAL	1,30,857 8 11	1,42,617 8 11	1,43,663 9 3	......	......

(a) New works	19,000 0 0	45,154 8 7	43,838 5 3	......	1,316 3 4
(b) Repairs	7,000 0 0	6,472 15 5	5,927 3 8	......	545 11 9
2. Survey of land	......	......	......	......	......
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, etc.)	......	......	......	......	......
4. Contributions	......	......	......	......	......
(F)—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Contribution to Cantonment	29,000 0 0	27,900 0 0	26,585 10 0	......	1,314 6 0
2. Miscellaneons expenses	3,300 0 0	3,303 12 8	3,943 13 1	640 0 5	......
(G)—DEBT—					
1. Loans (instalment payable during the year)	......	......	......	......	......
Interest { Last year	......	......	......	......	......
Interest { Current year	......	......	......	......	......
2. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, etc.)	500 0 0	500 0 0	388 15 3	......	111 0 9
4. Advances (on account of departmental works, etc.)	......	......	......	......	......
Closing Balance—					
Deposits	......	......	......	......	......
Actual Municipal balance	......	......	......	......	......
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,20,414 0 0	1,39,439 10 0	1,40,648 4 6	5,257 0 2	4,048 5 8
Closing Balance	10,443 8 11	3,177 14 11	3,015 4 9	......	......
GRAND TOTAL	1,30,857 8 11	1,42,617 8 11	1,43,663 9 3	......	......
MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS—					
Liabilities	......	......	......	......	......
Balance of loans	......	......	......	......	......
Deposits to be adjusted	......	......	......	......	......
Claims	......	......	......	......	......
Advances recoverable	......	......	......	......	......
Net amount of debt	......	......	......	......	......

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to these heads should be shown under those heads and not under (E).

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

F.

APPENDIX V.

No. 2888, dated Loralai, the 28th May 1892.

From—LIEUTENANT A. H. MCMAHON, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

1.—AREA AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

The present area of the Agency, as calculated by the Executive Engineer, Loralai Division, amounts to 14,300 square miles. It has been decided to include the Barkhan Tahsil in this Agency from the 1st of April 1892, and the area of the Agency will thus be increased to 16,100 square miles,—an area more than three times the size of the principality of Wales.

The limits of the Agency during the year 1891-92 are the same as those at the close of the year 1890-91. These, as above said, will be extended from the 1st April 1892 by the addition of the Barkhan Tahsil to this Agency.

2.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., held charge of the District as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, during the year, with the exception of one month and twenty-eight days, during which time he was absent on leave, *i. e.* from 24th September 1891 to 24th November 1891. Captain H. M. Temple, Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan, held charge of the district during that period.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Staff Corps, proceeded on leave from 2nd January to 1st March 1892, and, with this exception, was Assistant Political Agent throughout the year.

Rai Bahadur Hitturam, C.I.E., and Kazi Jelaluddin Khan held charge of the Subdivisions of Sibi and Duki during the year, with exception of short periods of absence on leave and special duty.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

In Appindix B is given a list of the Gazetted Officers of this Agency showing the pay and allowance of each.

3.—REVENUE.

The Budget estimate and the actual receipts and expenditure for the year 1891-92 are given in Appendix C.

Appendix D shows a comparative statement of the revenues for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

A. RECEIPTS.

The total income of the district was estimated at R2,27,945, the actual receipts were R2,90,314-12-4, representing an increase of R62,369-12-4 on the estimate, and an increase of R61,536-12-2 on receipts of 1890-91. The following statement shows the receipts of land revenue in each tahsil :—

TAHSILS.	1891-91.		1891-92.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds. srs. ch.	*R. a. p.*	Mds. srs. ch.	*R. a. p.*	Mds. srs. ch.	*R. a. p.*	Mds. srs. ch.	*R. a. p.*
Sibi	29,716 36 10	68,739 11 1	37,496 6 10	1,04,255 3 9	7,779 10 0	35,515 8 8	......	......
Shahrig . . .	22,995 16 7	38,905 2 5	21,359 12 9	36,193 0 11	......	......	1,636 3 14	2,712 1 6
Thal-Chotiali (Duki) .	42,494 3 7	68,919 8 11	56,437 17 10	94,403 5 11	13,943 15 3	25,483 13 0	......	......
	95,206 15 8	1,76,564 6 5	115,292 36 13	2,34,851 10 7	21,722 25 3	60,999 5 8	1,636 3 14	2,712 1 6

Net increase.

Mds.	srs.	ch.	R	a.	p.
20,086	21	5	58,287	4	2

(a) *Land Revenue.*

With the exception of Shahrig, the receipts at all tahsils show a marked increase on the actual receipts of 1890-91 and the estimated receipts of 1891-92. This increase is due to the extension of cultivation throughout the district. The ample rainfall during the winter had led to expectations of a magnificent rabi harvest, but the damage done by hail and the prevalence of "Surkhi" disease, prevented the harvest, in most parts of the district, being nearly as good as it would otherwise have been. The kharif crops were terribly damaged by locusts, which devastated the whole district. Under the circumstances this increase of income is a very remarkable one when the calamities affecting the crops which accrued are taken into consideration. It will be seen that the quantity of revenue in kind did not so much exceed that of last year as the cash equivalent for this quantity did. This is due to the fact of the high rates prevailing during the year which caused the revenue grain to fetch a large sum. The decrease in the revenue receipts of the Shahrig Tahsil is due to the grievous damage done to both the rabbi andkharif crops of that tahsil by locusts.

(b) *Excise.*

The estimated revenue under this head was R20,270, the actual receipts were R25,546-2-0, showing an increase on the estimate of R5,276-2-0. These receipts show an increase of R1,530-10-0, over the actual receipts of the preceding year. This is partly due to the impetus given to the sale of liquor and drugs by the large working parties engaged on the Bolan-Mushkaf line, and at Mudgorge and other places on the Harnai line.

(c) *Salt and Khar.*

The actual receipts, *i.e.* R5,857-15-6, under this head show an increase of R3,857-15-6 on the estimate, and an increase of R405-3-0 as against the year before. This is due to the enhanced rates levied on Kalat salt.

(d) *Stamps.*

The estimated income under this head was R12,755-0-0. The actual receipts amounted to R14,503-7-0, showing an increase on the estimate of R1,748-7-0, and an increase on the receipts of last year of R325-8-0. This is due to the large sale of non-judicial and court-fee stamps caused by the numerous contracts taken up by contractors on the railway line and attendant litigation.

(e) *Law and Justice.*

R9,200-0-0 were shown as the estimated receipts of the year. The actual receipts were R7,422-4-3. A decrease of R1,777-11-9 on the estimate, and an increase of R456-14-2 on the receipts of last year. This increase calls for no remark.

(f) *Miscellaneous.*

Actual receipts show a decrease on the estimate, but an increase of R574-4-10 on the receipts of last year.

B. EXPENDITURE.

In Appendix E. the expenditure of the Agency is shown as R4,19,786-4-2 against the estimate of R4,19,728-12-0, *i.e.* a difference of R57-8-2. This actual expenditure shows a decrease of R44,698-1-9 on the expenditure of 1890-91. This is due to a number of tribal levies hitherto paid by this Agency having been transferred to the Zhob Agency. The pay of all office establishments in the Agency was also consolidated during the year under review, whereby a large reduction in expenditure was effected.

4.—POLICE.

Appendix F shows the strength of the Police on 1st April 1892. There is a decrease of 1 jemadar, 1 duffadar, and 26 sowars as against the strength shown on 1st April 1891. The above formed the "Umrani" service who have now been struck off the Police establishment and brought on to the Levy establishment,—*vide* letter No. 510, dated 14th August 1891, of Revenue Commissioner.

Appendices G and H show the working of the thanas and the return of serious crime These returns show a falling off in the working of the police in several thanas.

The percentage of convictions in cases admitted has fallen from 52·20, per cent. to 34·71 per cent., and of persons convicted to those arrested from 55·57 to 47·46. This is party due to the fact that very large numbers of Hazaras, Peshawaris and others have been employed in work on the railway line. These are responsible for much of the crime committed in the year, and in their case detection and conviction is always a matter of considerable difficulty.

Statement H shows that seven murders were committed in the year, 16 men were arrested, of which 5 were convicted and 11 tried by jirga. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of stolen property recovered during the year has increased from R23-4-3 per cent. of the year before to R48-2-2 per cent.

It is also satisfactory to note, in contrast to the apparent falling off in the working of the police as shown in the above figures, that the police did most excellent service during the recent cholera epidemic and were highly spoken of. The grant of good conduct pay to the police force during the year has given general satisfaction.

5.—Judicial and Magisterial.

In Appendix I are given statements showing the judicial work of the various officers in this Agency during the year.

These, as against those of 1890-91, show an increase of 66 original civil suits, 76 execution-of-decree cases, 155 original criminal cases, and 11 criminal appeals, civil appeals remaining the same. The total number of civil and criminal original and appeal cases for the year being 2,587, as against 2,279 of last year. The slight increase in civil suits is due to natural causes and the inevitable increase of litigation which attends the settlement of a country and advancing prosperity. The increase in original criminal cases is probably due to the presence of the large number of men of bad charcater from other districts working on the railway in the district during the year.

Appendix J shows the distribution of cases among the natives of India and Baluchistan.

6.—Public Works.

The following new works were completed during the year under report :—

(1) A house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Loralai.
(2) A dead-house to the Loralai dispensary.
(3) An hospital and an Hospital Assistant's house at Ziarat.
(4) A house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ziarat.
(5) A levy post at Gati Bridge.
(6) A levy post at Hasri.
(7) A granary and grinding mill in the Sibi jail.

(a) *Communications.*

The completion of the Lower Torkhan bridge on the Harnai Loralai Road removed the only remaining formidable obstacle to wheel traffic between those places.

(b) *Water supply.*

The water-supply at Ziarat has been improved this year. An artesian boring was put down at Lehri at the cost of Sardar Sohrabkhan, but with unsatisfactory results.

A scheme of water-supply by means of iron pipes from Nari to Sibi is under construction by the Military Department, and it is proposed to connect it by pipes to the Sibi civil station, in order that it may be used there when not required for military purposes.

7.—Dâk Bungalows.

The dâk bungalows and rest-houses maintained in the district by the Civil Department during the year are the same as those shown in last year's report, with the exception of the Gundakindaff bungalow, which has been handed over to the Public Works Department, and Nari, which was erroneously omitted from the list shown last year. The cost of their maintenance was R-4,70 7-10-6.

8.—Municipal.

The accounts of the Sibi Municipality for the year show an opening balance of R28,037-10-6, and a closing balance of R23,177-5-0. The expenditure during the year amounted to R26,727-4-9, as against R25,572-6-4 last year, while the income amounted to R21,868-15-3, as against R30,878-9-8 last year. This increase of expenditure is due to a large sum being spent on raising the Kurk-Khaojak Road.

The comparative decrease in the income of the municipality as shown by the above figures can be satisfactorily explained. A sum of R9,026-10-2 which remained unexpended in metalling road, etc., was re-credited to the municipal fund in last year's accounts. The actual receipts of the year 1890-91 were only R21,8511-5-6, and there is therefore an increase of income this year of R16-15-9.

9.—Loralai Town Fund.

This fund became an "Excluded Local Fund" from 1st May 1891. The first year's accounts show a closing balance of R7,909-8-6.

10.—Taccavi Advances.

The sum of R3,800 was advanced to cultivators during the year as Taccavi advances,—*vide* Appendix K.

11.—Public Health.

The district was visited during the year by an epidemic of cholera which is more fully described below.

Small-pox prevailed in the Sinjawi Illaqua, and also appeared in the villages of Chandias and Machis in the Sibi Sub-district.

Intermittent fever was very prevalent in the Thal Illaqua and especially so at Loralai during the autumn.

With these exceptions the general health of the district was good throughout the year.

(a) *Cholera.*

Cholera first broke out at Sibi on the 25th July 1891, and gradually spread along the whole North-Western State Railway line, being especially virulent at Mudgorge, where a large number of coolies employed by the Railway Department were collected. The cause of the outbreak was chiefly due to the defective sanitary and conservancy arrangements maintained amongst the large number of men collected together on the railway works. In order to prevent such occurrence in the future instructions have been issued by the Agent to the Governor-General and are already in force. The epidemic lasted up to 29th August 1891, and the total number of registered deaths in the district was 330, but many other deaths occurred of which no report was made and no record was kept. The total expenditure incurred on Sanitary establishment amounted to R658-3-4. Lieutenant Beville, Assistant Political Agent, displayed great energy and ability during this outbreak of cholera, and remained on the line throughout the epidemic. His indefatigable exertions during this period were worthy of much praise, and his services were acknowledged by the Agent to the Governor-General in his letter No. 5416, dated 19th August 1891.

Several members of the subordinate civil establishment did excellent work during this period, and their services were brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, acknowledged by him in his Nos. 6235 and 7065, dated 28th September and 7th November 1891, respectively.

Appendix L shows list of localities visited by cholera and the deaths at each place.

12.—Political.

Several events of very considerable political importance occurred during the year under review.

(a) *Marris and Khetrans.*

In December 1890 a serious affray took place between the Marris and Khetrans near the Barkhan Tahsil at Hazi Kot. A large number of Marris were collected there at the time, having come in to pay up their grazing-tax, and the origin of the actual affray, appears to have been a dispute over a foot-race, of which the prize amounted to only one rupee. The Khetrans have been for some time ill-disposed towards the Marris on account of the damage done to their crops by the Marri cattle, and the ill-feeling thus engendered between the tribes converted this paltry dispute into a serious affray. Sardar Mehrabkhan, the Khetran Chief, was much to blame on this occasion in having encouraged his men to attack the Marris instead of restraining them from doing so. The Khetrans followed the Marris, keeping up a fire at them as they retired towards the hills. On receiving re-inforcements, the Marris returned the fire, wounding 2 Khetrans. The Khetrans retreated, and that night killed 2 Marris residing in Barkhan.

The Political Agent proceeded to Barkhan to enquire into the matter, but the illness of Kazi Jelaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the President of the Jirga assembled by him to decide the case, deferred its decision until 16th January 1892, when the matter was laid before a combined Jirga of Baluchistan and Punjab chiefs at Marunj. The jirga settlement, subsequently confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General, laid down that both tribes should pay R600 as blood-money for each man killed, and corresponding compensation for each man wounded. The Khetrans, as being the aggressors, were to pay R600 in addition. The petition of the jirga that the additional fine usually levied by Government on both parties in such cases should, for certain reasons not be levied in this case, was supported by Major Yate, Political Agent, and approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General. This affray brought to notice the hitherto unsatisfactory relations between the Khetran and Marri tribes, and it was decided by the Agent to the Governor-General in his No. 1521, dated 18th March 1892, that the control of the Khetran tribe or, in other words, the Barkhan Tahsil should, for geographical reasons, be transferred from the Political Agent, Zhob, to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, from 1st April 1892.

(b) *Lunis and Hamzazais.*

On the 6th July 1891 a dispute arose between the Lunis of this Agency and the Hamzazais of the Zhob Agency regarding the ownership of certain lands called Toda China and Tirkha China near the Anambar gap. This led to an affray between the two tribes, in which 1 man of the Hamzazais was killed and 6 wounded; and 16 Lunis were wounded. Security was taken from both tribes to prevent further hostilities until the dispute between them could be settled. It was arranged that the Political Agents of Thal-Chotiali and Zhob should meet at Anambar to enquire into and settle this matter, but the prolonged absence of the Political Agent, Zhob, on the Punjab border, and the fact that he had to accompany His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief through Zhob prevented any meeting taking place, and the matter had to be brought before the Sibi Jirga in March last for settlement. It was then decided that both tribes were in fault. The Lunis were ordered to pay R400 and the Hamzazais R600 as fine. The Lunis were also to pay R840 as blood-money to the Hamzazais. The question of ownership of the land in dispute was referred to arbitrators to be appointed by the parties themselves. This question has since been decided by assessors, and no further ground for dispute between these tribes appears to exist.

(c) *Marpanis and Lisianis.*

These two tribes living close to each other in the Duki Illaqua had a serious affray in March 1891. It arose by a Lisiani throwing a stone at a Marpani named Paindan as he was returning to his village. Paindan's shouts brought up men of both tribes to the spot, and a fight ensued in which Paindan was killed and two men on each side were wounded. Heavy security was taken from both tribes to prevent further violence until the case was settled, but while the case was still unsettled, one Moulahdad Marpani was murdered by the Lisianis. The matter was brought before the Sibi Jirga on 21st March 1892. It was decided that as the casualties on either side were the same, neither tribe was entitled to blood compensation. The Lisianis having broken the peace while under security were to forfeit half the amount of their security as fine. Fresh security of R5,000 was taken from each tribe.

(d) *Zarguns and Marris in the Kohlu Valley.*

In the beginning of 1891 Sardar Jalabkhan, brother of Dadakhan, chief of the Zargun tribe, presented a petition to Major Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, complaining bitterly of the encroachments of the Marris upon the Zarguns in Kohlu, and petitioning that a thana be established in the Kohlu Valley to protect the Zarguns, on payment by the Zarguns of revenue on their lands to Government. Jalabkhan also applied personally to the Agent to the Governor-General and expressed the willingness of the Zarguns to become British subjects. The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, was asked to enquire into the circumstances of Kohlu, and sent Kazi Jalaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, to Kohlu to make enquiries. The result of these enquiries with his own opinions on the subject, were communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General by Major Yate in his letter $\frac{172}{F.C.}$, dated 27th May 1891, in which he stated that the Kohlu Valley, at the time of British occupation of this country, appears to have been in the possession of the Zarguns, that the Marris have purchased

and acquired positions of the Valley, but their claims to the ownership of the Valley through conquest and through cession on part of the Zarguns have not been proved. Under the circumstances Major Yate asked that he should be authorised to proceed to Kohlu with a suitable escort, occupy the country, build a tahsil, and establish a combined levy force of Zarguns and Marris, and levy revenue on the lands of the Valley. This measure, he contended, was necessary in behalf of the Zarguns, and was advisable also as an administrative measure for geographical reasons, Kohlu forming an intervening wedge of country between the Barkhan and Thal-Chotiali Illaquas.

In December 1891 Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General, authorised Major Yate to occupy Kohlu and to endeavour to arrive at some arrangement satisfactory to Marris and Zarguns regarding the rights of cultivation and grazing in the Valley. Major Yate proceeded to Kohlu on 31st December, accompanied by an escort of one company infantry and one troop cavalry, and completed his enquiries into the claims of both tribes. While there, the Bijrani Marris under their Muqaddin Mirzihan Khan showed an inclination to assume a somewhat defiant attitude and talked of resisting the British occupation of the Valley. A satisfactory settlement seemed more and more difficult, and with the consent of both parties the question was placed before a large Jirga of Belooch and Punjab chiefs assembled a few days after at Masrunj. After much discussion the following decision was arrived at and accepted by the Marri chiefs and approved of by Major Yate, *viz.* that the British Government should take possession of the Kohlu Valley and levy revenue on lands therein at the usual rate of one-sixth produce; that the original Sanad given to the Marris by Sir Robert Sandeman in 1878 be renewed as far as the present Marri country is concerned; that one-half of the revenue assessed on the land now belonging to the Marris in the Kohlu Valley be considered as a grant to the Marri chief and muqaddins, and be divided among them in shares to be afterwards decided; that Government should levy grazing tax within the limits of Kohlu, but only half the rates now in force in Baluchistan should be levied from the Marris; that additional tribal service amounting to R195 per mensem be given to the Marri tribe, and amounting to R130 per mensem be given to the Zarguns in Kohlu.

That revenue be levied in kind, and not in cash.

The above decision met with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, and its terms are now being carried out. The following Tahsil and Levy establishments have been sanctioned from 1st May 1892 in Revenue Commissioner's No. 833, dated 5th May 1892 :—

	R	a.	p.
1 Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0
1 Putwari	25	0	0
1 Muharir	25	0	0

REVENUE LEVIES.

	R	a.	p.
Allowance to 1st Ressaldar	50	0	0
Do. 2nd do.	30	0	0
Do. one Duffadar	5	0	0
1 Da[illegible]	30	0	0
4 So[illegible] @ 2[illegible]	80	0	0
1 Jemadar	50	0	0
4 Sowars @ 20 each	80	0	0
	445	0	0

The Kohlu Sub-tahsil will from 1st April form a portion of the Barkhan Tahsil, and its revenue will be credited to the Provincial revenues of Zhob.

13.—TRIBAL LEVIES.

A proposal for the redistribution of the levies in the district was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in April 1891 and met with his approval in the year under review. Sanction to its being carried out with effect from 1st August 1891 was accorded in the Revenue Commissioner's No. 510, dated 14th August 1891. The monthly cost of levies on the 1st April 1891 was R18,689; this amount was revised to R19,514, and it remained as such till the end of the year.

Zhob levies, costing R3,541, which were debited to the allotment of this Agency during the previous year, were transferred to the Zhob Agency, with effect from 1st April 1891.

Statements given in Appendices M and N show the Levy establishment as it stood before 1st August 1891 and that now existing.

14.—Jirgas.

The statement given in Appendix O. shows the number of cases decided by jirga at various places during the year. Sixty-six cases were settled at the annual jirga at Sibi in March 1892, including those specially alluded to in the above remarks under the heading of Political.

The jirga held at Marunj in January 1892 merits remark. This jirga was assembled by the Deputy Commissioners of Thal-Chotiali and Dera Ghazi Khan at Marunj near the border of both districts, and was composed of the leading chiefs and mhqaddins of each district. A large number of very influential men were thus assembled, and no less than one hundred and fifty one cases, pending between the tribes named in the following statement, were satisfactorily settled :—

Against Marris	103
„ Bugtis	11
„ Lunis	2
„ Khetrans	3
Total against Baluchistan	119
Against Gurchanis	21
„ Buzdars	3
„ Legharis	6
„ Khosas	2
Total against Punjab	32
Grand Total	151

At this jirga several refugees who had hitherto found refuge in the Marri country and evaded justice were handed over by Sardar Khan Bux Khan, son of the Marri chief. This jirga was so successful in its results that it is proposed to hold yearly jirgas of the same nature in future.

15.—Serious Crimes.

The statement given in Appendix P shows a total number of 3 cases, or a decrease of 10 cases in comparison with the number of last year: of these one was a case of murder by the husband of his wife and her paramour caught in adultery. This was decided by tribal jirga, the accused and deceased being Lunis. The other two cases were decided by the Political Agent as Sessions Judge, and the accused in both cases were sentenced to death. One was an ordinary case of murder, and the other a case of ghaza, in which the Ghazi, named Bezar, a Hamzazi, attacked and wounded Mr. Gyford, a civil master armourer in the Loralai Bazaar. Mr. Gyford was in bad health at the time and died of his wounds a few days after.

16.—The Punjab Frontier.

Certain portions of the border line dividing the jurisdictions of the Punjab and Baluchistan governments have hitherto remained undefined. With a view to settle these doubtful portions, and also to decide the question of proprietary rights claimed by certain Gurchanis in land situated in the Sham Kulchas plain, it was arranged that the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, should meet Mr. Bruce, Commissioner of Derajat, and Mr. Younghusband, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, at Marunj. The northern portion of the undefined border, *i. e.* that between the Khetrans and other tribes under the Zhob Agency and the Bazdars, Begharis and other tribes of the Derajat had already been settled in the same year by the Political Agent, Zhob, and Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. On Major Yate's arrival at Marunj he was informed by Mr. Bruce that, owing to a communication received from Sir Robert Sandeman, he was not then inclined to discuss the question of the Punjab boundary until he had referred it to Government. This matter was accordingly deferred. The other question of ownership rights claimed by the gurchanis against the Bugtis in the Sham Kulchas plain was independently taken up by Major Yate and Mr. Younghusband and a full report of the enquiries made was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General by Major Yate in his letter No. $\frac{80}{F. C.}$, dated 31st January 1892. Pending final statement, the Agent to the Governor-General ordered in his letter No. $\frac{335}{F. C.}$, dated 11th March 1892, that the few Gurchanis who have, for many years past, settled and cultivated in the Sham Kulchas

plain in company with Bugtis and under the protection of the Bugti chief were to be allowed to continue in the occupation of the land under dispute ; but that fresh parties of Gurchanis should be prohibited from cultivating land in this disputed tract without the permission of the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali. Those Gurchanis, however, who had already sown land in this plain were to be allowed to reap their crops at the coming harvest, but were to be prohibited from coming again without permission. To carry out this arrangement and prevent the possibility of disputes between these tribes, a small levy post under a jemadar of the Rind Section has been established at Kulchas.

17.—Forests.

Extensive additions have been made during the year to the forest area of the Agency. Measures have been taken as shown below to reserve tracts of forest at the following places.

(a) *Zargun.*

In June 1891 the Deputy Conservator of Forests accompanied by the Tahsildar, Shahrig, demarcated the boundaries proposed to be reserved on the north and east slopes of the Zargun, Range. His recommendations for reserving the above were approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General, but the boundaries were not then formally notified in consequence of certain enquiries remaining incompleted regarding the extent of Dumar grazing grounds and the number of their flocks. The Deputy Commissioner, however, explained in his No. $\frac{369}{F.C.}$ dated 25th July 1891, that the Dumars had ample grazing land for their wants, and that their interests were fully protected by the record of their right to graze over ⅓rd of the total area of the proposed reserved forest. It is anticipated that this area will shortly be duly notified as a reserved forest.

(b) *Gumbaz.*

In April 1891 the question of the Gumbaz grass rakh was again taken up, and the proposal to declare the grass rakh as a reserved forest met with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in his No. 2743, dated 29th April 1891.

The publication of the formal notification declaring this tract a reserved forest is, however, still in abeyance, pending the erection of pillars defining the boundaries of the area in question. These pillars are in course of erection.

(c) *Wam Kach.*

The boundaries of the Wam Kach forest were fixed in June 1891, and this tract was declared a reserved forest with effect from 1st October 1891 under Notification No. 4922, dated 28th July 1891.

(d) *Thalli.*

The question of reserving this forest was taken up during the year, and the Agent to the Governor-General approved of the recommendations made by Major Yate in his No. $\frac{212}{F.C.}$, dated 16th March 1892, for the formation of a reserved forest at Thalli consisting of 16,180 acres. This forest is likely to be shortly declared a State forest by formal notification in the *Gazette of India.*

(e) *Anambar.*

It is proposed to constitute a small forest reserve on Government land at Anambar. The question is under the consideration of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

(f) *Wanechi.*

The question of forming two small reserved forests, Khumak and Ghairgi in the Wanechi, country, is also under consideration.

Rupees 5,515-8-2 was credited to Government during the year 1891-92 on account of royalty, In addition to the above the Forest Department credited money direct to Government on this account of which the amount is unknown.

18.—Education.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Sibi remains the only school in this district. The number of boys in the school is 83 against 63 last year, and the fees realized have increased from Rs. 78-12-0 to 89-7-6 ; only 10 boys of the country attended the school, as against 14 last year

The expenditure was R857-6-8 as against Rs. 973-8-6, in the preceding year.

19.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

The number of Government stallions stationed in the district during the year varied from 7 to 11 horses, only one donkey stallion was employed in the district. The total number of mares covered during the year was 464, as against 392 of the preceding year.

It is satisfactory to note the manner in which Baluch horse-breeders are beginning to understand the importance of gelding young horses. No less than 132 horses were castrated by the Government salutri during the year under report as against 28 the year before and 9 in the year 1889-90.

20.—Fairs.

The 8th annual horse show was held at Sibi on 29th February 1892, and three following days.

The total number of stock was 1,284, as against 1,273 last year. The smallness of this increase is attributable to two facts,—(1) the sad and untimely end of Sir Robert Sandeman, which occurred just a month before the fair and cast a gloom over the whole country, and deprived the fair of the interest always shown in it by the Baluch chiefs; (2) the general drought and want of grass and fodder throughout the country prevented many horses being brought to the fair that would otherwise have come. Owing to these two causes it was not anticipated that the number of stock this year would equal that of last, and the increase, small as it is, is very satisfactory.

The judging committee have recorded their opinion that the noteworthy features of this year's show were as follows :—

(1) The general improvement in the young stock.
(2) The great development of gelding, eighty-five geldings were exhibited, as against 43 of last year, and these moreover of a very superior class.

The total number of animals purchased at the fair were 254 at a total cost of R46,776 8-0. The Army Remount Department purchased 40 young stock for European Cavalry and Artillery at an average cost of R315-14-0. Eighty-seven remounts were purchased for native cavalry at an average cost of R227-15-3. Seventy-eight remounts for the Zhob Levy Corps and 16 for the Quetta and Thal-Chotiali Police were purchased at an average cost of R126-5-4. It is a matter for regret that the Commissariat and Transport Department again disappointed the hopes of bullock-breeders this year. The excellence of the Baghnari breed is well known, and their bullocks are admirably adapted for Commissariat and Transport use. Last year the Transport officer was not authorised to purchase, but this year on 14th February the Assistant Commissary-General issued a notice to the effect that about 100 Army Transport bullocks would be purchased at the fair. This notice produced a grand show of bullocks at the fair, but another notice was issued on 25th February saying that none would be purchased. The disappointed breeders returned at once to their homes. On 3rd March the Commissary-General, Rawal Pindi, notified that 100 siege train bullocks were to be purchased, but it was then too late, and only 12 bullocks could be bought.

The total sum expended in prizes was R2,301, of which R1,000 was given by Government.

21.—Coal and Petroleum.

The coal mines in this district at Khost yielded during the year 10,368 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. The petroleum wells at Khatran yielded 138,295 gallons. On the representations of the Geological Department the Government of India has decided to discontinue further operations at Khatran, and at the close of the year under review the boring plant, etc., were about to be removed. New borings are about to be commenced near the Chappar Rift.

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,

Political Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix A.

Movements of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, during 1891-92.

Month and Date.	From	To
1891.		
April 8th	Sibi	Harnai
„ 11th	Harnai	Torkhan
„ 12th	Torkhan	Razghai
„ 13th	Razghai	Sinjawi
„ 14th	Sinjawi	Juzarghat
„ 15th	Juzarghat	Loralai
May 21st	Loralai	Juzarghat
„ 22nd	Juzarghat	Sinjawi
„ 23rd	Sinjawi	Regora
„ 24th	Regora	Pui
„ 25th	Pui	Shak Mall
„ 26th	Shak Mall	Gurni
„ 27th	Gurni	Spira Ragha
„ 29th	Spira Ragha	Mana
„ 30th	Mana	Zandra
„ 31st	Zandra	Ziarat
June 2nd	Ziarat	Quetta
„ 9th	Quetta	Mangi
„ 10th	Mangi	Ziarat
Sept. 15th	Ziarat	Mangi
„ 16th	Mangi	Quetta
„ 20th	Quetta	Harnai
„ 25th	Harnai	Quetta
Oct. 12th	Quetta	Shahrig
„ 22nd	Shahrig	Quetta
„ 30th	Quetta	Harnai
Nov. 2nd	Harnai	Dilkuna
„ 3rd	Dilkuna	Sinjawi
„ 4th	Sinjawi	Loralai
„ 6th	Loralai	Sinjawi
„ 7th	Sinjawi	Torkhan
„ 8th	Torkhan	Harnai (and thence to Quetta.)
„ 14th	Quetta	Harnai
„ 18th	Harnai	Sibi
„ 24th	Sibi	Quetta
„ 26th	Quetta	Harnai
„ 27th	Harnai	Torkhan
„ 28th	Torkhan	Razghai
„ 29th	Razghai	Sinjawi
„ 30th	Sinjawi	Loralai
Dec. 15th	Loralai	Sinjawi
„ 16th	Sinjawi	Torkhan
„ 17th	Torkhan	Sibi
„ 18th	Sibi	Rindli
1891.		
Dec. 21st	Sibi	Torkhan.
	(To meet Agent, Governor-General, and back to Sibi.)	
„ 22nd	Torkhan	Razghai.
„ 23rd	Razghai	Sinjawi.
„ 24th	Sinjawi	Baghao.
„ 25th	Baghao	Duki.
„ 27th	Duki	Manki.
„ 28th	Manki	Gumbaz.
„ 29th	Gumbaz	Hosri.
„ 30th	Hosri	Bala Daka.
„ 31st	Bala Daka	Kohlu.
1892.		
Jan. 2nd	Kohlu	Nikarah.
„ 3rd	Nikarah	Barkhan.
„ 6th	Barkhan	Naharkot.
„ 7th	Naharkot	Wassala.
„ 8th	Wassala	Murunj.
„ 21st	Murunj	Kulchas.
„ 23rd	Kulchas	Bhor.
„ 24th	Bhor	Gandi Dab.
„ 25th	Gandi Dab	Vitakri.
„ 27th	Vitakri	Naharkot.
„ 28th	Naharkot	Barkhan.
„ 30th	Barkhan	Nikarah.
„ 31st	Nikarah	Kohlu.
Feb. 6th	Kohlu	Oreazai.
	(Zargoon Village in Bala Daka.)	
„ 7th	Kohlu.	
	(The Eastern Targoon Village in Kohlu.)	
„ 9th	Bala Daka	For Kundi.
„ 10th	For Kundi	Gaz.
„ 11th	Gaz	Misri Kashahr.
„ 12th	Misri Kashahr	Bazar Shahr.
„ 13th	Bazar Shahr	Sembar.
„ 14th	Sembar	Kundi.
„ 15th	Kundi	Spintangi.
	(And thence to Sibi.)	
Mar. 25th	Sibi	Harnai.
„ 28th	Harnai	Torkhan.
„ 29th	Torkhan	Razghai.
„ 30th	Razghai	Smallan.
„ 31st	Smallan	Loralai.

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix B.

List of Gazetted Officers for the year 1891-92.

No.	Name with designation.		Pay.	Pashtu or Local allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.	Major C. E. Yate C.S.I., C.M.G.	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	1,680 0 0	
		Acting allowance.	200 0 0				
	On one month and 28 days' privilege leave from 24th September 1891.						
2	Officiating do.	Captain Temple.					
	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	Lieutenant F. G. Beville Pay.	325 12 0	...	150 0 0	650 0 0	
		Acting allowance.	174 4 0				

List of Gazetted Officers for the year 1891-92—contd.

No.	Name with designation.		Pay.	Pashtu or Local allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	On two months' privilege leave from 2nd January 1892 to 1st March 1892.						
3	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	R. B. Hittu Ram	400 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	640 0 0	
	Privilege leave from forenoon of 12th October 1891 to forenoon of 28th November 1891.						
	Diwan Ganpat Rai, Officiating.						
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	Kazi Jelaluddin Khan	300 0 0	...	90 0 0	390 0 0	
	Lala Tolaram, Officiating.						
	(Afternoon of 7th August 1891 to forenoon of 15th October 1891, in consequence of his deputation on special duty with Revenue Commissioner.)						
5	Tahsildar Sibi	Lala Tolaram	250 0 0	...	...	250 0 0	
6	Do. Shahrig	Gulzar Khan	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	Three months' privilege leave.
	Kazi Musaffar Khan, Officiating.						
7	Tahsildar Duki	Syed Hossein	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
8	Munsiff	Udho Das	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0	Posted as Munsiff, Quetta, from 12th January 1892.
	Chokhanand Officiating.						

A. H McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	......	......	......	......
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi . .	80,000 0 0	93,868 4 11	13,868 4 11	......
2. Do. do. Shahrig .	31,200 0 0	28,023 0 0	......	3,177 0 0
3. Do, do. Thal-Chotiali .	60,000 0 0	68,282 12 6	8,282 12 6	......
4. Miscellaneous . . .	9,315 0 0	44,677 9 2	35,362 9 2	......
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Sibi . . .	8,000 0 0	11,575 0 0	3,575 0 0	......
2. Do. Shahrig . .	5,000 0 0	5,945 2 0	945 2 0	......
3. Do. Thal-Chotiali .	......	......	......	......
4. Sale of Drugs, Sibi . .	5,000 0 0	5,971 0 0	971 0 0	......
5. Do. do. Shahrig .	1,760 0 0	1,280 0 0	......	480 0 0
6. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali .	......	......	......	......
7. License fees, Sibi . .	270 0 0	370 0 0	100 0 0	......
8. Do. do. Shahrig .	240 0 0	405 0 0	165 0 0	......
9. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali .	......	......	......	......
10. Salt and Khar, Sibi . .	2,000 0 0	5,824 11 6	3,824 11 6	......
Do. do. Shahrig .	......	33 4 0	33 4 0	......
III.—Stamps—				
Sibi.				
1. Non-Judicial . . .	550 0 0	1,138 0 0	588 0 0	......
2. Court-fees . . .	7,000 0 0	9,149 12 0	2,149 12 0	......
3. Receipt	600 0 0	322 0 0	......	278 0 0
4. Hundi papers . . .	5 0 0	6 8 0	1 8 0	......
5. Penalties under Stamp Act .	100 0 0	142 8 0	42 8 0	......
Shahrig.				
6. Non-Judicial . . .	450 0 0	603 8 0	153 8 0	......
7. Court-fees . . .	3,600 0 0	2,690 11 0	......	909 5 0
8. Receipt	300 0 0	378 0 0	78 0 0	......
9. Hundi papers . . .	......	......	......	......
10. Penalties under Stamp Act .	150 0 0	72 8 0	......	77 8 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
LOCAL.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil establishment, Sibi .	8,316 0 0	8,926 6 5	610 6 5	......
2. Do. do., Shahrig	6,168 0 0	5,606 7 11	......	561 8 1
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali.	5,184 0 0	4,341 12 0	......	842 4 0
4. Carriage of revenue grain .	......	......	......	......
Travelling allowance . .	1,000 0 0	833 4 3	......	166 11 9
Inams	197 0 0	197 0 0	......	......
5. *Working of Flour Mills*—				
Establishment pay . .	2,352 0 0	2,316 3 11	......	35 12 1
Do. Travelling allowance.	300 0 0	360 3 6	60 3 6	......
Land Revenue contingencies	965 0 0	873 15 9	......	91 0 3
II.—Stamps—				
Commission on Stamps.				
Sibi	146 0 0	167 7 3	21 7 3	......
Shahrig	80 0 0	68 12 6	......	11 3 6
Thal-Chotiali . . .	43 12 0	......	......	43 12 0
III.—Law and Justice—				
1. Munsiff	2,100 0 0	2,387 15 3	287 15 3	......
2. Do. establishment . .	1,272 0 0	1,094 2 6	......	177 13 6
3. Jail charges . . .	5,550 0 0	3,171 0 4	......	2,378 15 8
4. Jail establishment pay .	3,036 0 0	2,883 12 0	......	152 4 0
5. Travelling allowance . .	250 0 0	272 0 3	22 0 3	......
6. Clothing allowance . .	......	130 0 0	130 0 0	......
7. Law and Justice . .	......	......	......	......
Judicial contingencies .	660 0 0	573 13 11	......	86 2 1
IV.—Registration—				
1. Allowance to Tahsildars .	40 0 0	43 1 4	3 1 4	......

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1891-92—contd.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Thal-Chotiali.				
11. Non-Judicial . . .	......	......	......	......
12. Court-fees . . .	......	......	......	......
13. Receipt . . .	......	......	......	......
14. Hundi papers . . .	......	......	......	......
15. Penalties under Stamp Act .	......	......	......	......
IV.—Law and Justice—				
1. Fine and forfeitures, Sibi .	3,900 0 0	2,872 9 6	......	1,027 6 6
2. Do. do., Shahrig .	4,300 0 0	1,529 15 7	......	2,770 0 5
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali	1,000 0 0	3,019 11 2	2,019 11 2	......
V.—Registration—				
Sibi . . .	50 0 0	69 8 0	19 8 0	......
Shahrig . . .	60 0 0	27 0 0	......	33 0 0
Thal-Chotiali . . .	......	......	......	......
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle pound . . .	2,580 0 0	700 7 8	......	1,879 8 4
2. Sundries . . .	515 0 0	1,336 5 4	821 5 4	......
Carried over . .				

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Contingencies—				
1. Contingent charges . .	15,005 0 0	13,067 2 9	......	1,937 13 3
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Horse show . . .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	......	......
2. Charge on account of vagrants. } 3. Burial of paupers . . }	300 0 0	245 4 2	......	54 11 10
4. Keep of Govt. Stallions .	3,392 0 0	4,662 11 10	1,270 11 10	......
Total Local .	57,356 12 0	53,222 9 10	2,405 13 10	6,540 0 0
IMPERIAL.				
I.—Administration—				
1. Deputy Commissioner .	20,160 0 0	19,702 9 8	......	457 6 4
2. Do. do., establishment pay. }	9,702 0 0	9,081 6 4	......	757 8 8
Travelling allowance . . }	500 0 0	363 1 0		
3. Assistant Commissioner .	9,000 0 0	7,611 0 6	......	1,388 15 6
4. Do. do., establishment pay. }	4,284 0 0	2,415 13 10	......	2,071 2 8
Travelling allowance . . }	500 0 0	296 15 6		
5. Extra Asst. Commr., Sibi .	7,680 0 0	8,562 10 0	882 10 0	......
6. Do. do., establishment pay. }	4,608 0 0	4,421 5 8	......	275 15 10
Travelling allowance . . }	500 0 0	410 10 6		
7. Do. do., Duki .	4,680 0 0	5,428 6 2	748 6 2	......
8. Do. do., establishment.	......	{ 1,935 13 8 / 143 1 8 }	2,078 15 4	......
9. Sub-Treasury establishment, Sibi.	2,016 0 0	1,969 13 1	......	46 2 11
10. Do. do., Shahrig .	1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	......	......
11. Do. do., Loralai .	1,428 0 0	1,542 7 3	114 7 3	......
Travelling allowance .	......	121 7 6	121 7 6	......
Carried over				

Brought forward . .	......	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	2,27,945 0 0	2,90,314 12 4	73,001 8 7	10,631 12 3

Brought forward .	......	......	......	......
12. Police—	61,116 0 0	54,889 11 5	......	6,226 4 7
(*a*) Establishment . .	2,530 0 0	2,563 5 4	33 5 4	......
(*b*) Clothing allowance .	240 0 0	240 0 0	......	......
(*c*) Equipment . .	4,200 0 0	3,312 6 3	......	887 9 9
(*d*) Contingencies . .	3,000 0 0	1,403 0 6	......	1,596 15 6
(*e*) Travelling allowance .				
II.—LEVIES—				
R a. p.				
1. Political Service and Frontier Service. 2,04,912 0 0 2. Additional Levies at Kach. 1,560 0 0	2,06,472 0 0	2,18,290 13 4	11,818 13 4	......
3. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	......	......
4. Postal Service . . .	10,476 0 0	12,071 2 2	1,595 2 2	......
5. Travelling allowance . .	......	50 14 6	50 14 6	......
III.—BUILDINGS—				
Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows	4,252 0 0	4,707 10 6	455 10 6	......
TOTAL IMPERIAL . .	3,62,372 0 0	3,66,563 10 4	17,899 12 1	13,708 1 9
GRAND TOTAL . .	4,19,728 12 0	4,19,786 4 2	20,305 9 11	20,248 1 9

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix D.

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Quantity.	1891-92. Value.	1891-92. Total.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	22,865 20 0	51,771 12 10	...	18,120 22 0	52,851 6 11	...	...	1,079 10 1	4,744 38 0	
		Barley	134 23 4	211 13 6	...	206 33 11	484 7 0	...	72 10 7	272 9 6		
		Mustard	125 20 0	415 11 6	...	1,473 12 0	4,880 5 0	...	1,347 32 0	4,464 9 6		
		Grass and Miscellaneous	...	3,329 3 5	...	...	3,684 11 6	...		355 8 1		
					55,728 9 3			61,900 14 5				
		Shali (rice)	...	...	...	88 30 0	155 4 6	...	88 30 0	155 4 6		
	Kharif	Maize	6,211 21 0	9,315 0 6	...	16,046 26 12	34,107 12 9	...	9,835 5 12	24,792 12 3		
		Pulse	207 28 0	571 2 9	...	1,198 32 11	3,244 0 3	...	991 4 11	2,672 13 6		
		Cotton	62 1 14	151 12 11	...	94 34 10	249 0 5	...	32 32 12	97 3 6		
		Moat	20 3 8	44 3 3	...	51 30 14	114 8 8	...	31 27 6	70 5 5		
		Bajri	86 0 0	102 2 0	...	176 24 8	441 8 6	...	90 24 8	339 6 6		
		Kirbi	...	164 1 9	...	...	903 14 7	...	...	739 12 10		
		Til	3 39 0	25 8 1	...	37 39 8	242 11 0	...	34 0 8	217 2 11		
					10,373 15 3			39,458 12 8				
					66,102 8 6			1,01,359 11 1				

Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.			1,901 13 3			2,902 12 1				1,000 14 10
			64,200 11 8			98,456 15 0				...
Add Grazing Tax			4,538 15 10			5,798 4 9		1,259 4 11		...
	29,716 36 10		68,739 11 1	37,496 6 10		1,04,255 3 9	12,524 8 0	36,516 7 6	4,744 38 0	1,000 14 10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclaimed property	...	796 14 6		...	942 12 4	...	...	145 13 10	...	...
Fines	...	5,606 15 4	...	...	2,872 9 6	...	...	...	...	2,734 5 10
Abkari and Muskrat	...	16,340 8 0	...	...	17,546 0 0	...	...	1,205 8 0	...	...
License Fees	...	270 0 0	...	...	370 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	...	...
Court Fees and other Stamps.	...	7,087 12 0	...	...	10,758 12 0	...	...	3,671 0 0	...	...
Salt	...	3,352 12 6	...	...	2,874 11 6	...	...	...	...	478 1 0
Khar	...	2,100 0 0	...	...	2,950 0 0	...	...	850 0 0	...	...
Cattle Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Registration	...	67 8 0	...	...	69 8 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
			35,622 6 4			38,384 5 4	...			
TOTAL	29,716 36 10	...	1,04,362 1 5	37,496 6 10	...	1,42,639 9 1	...	42,490 13 4	...	4,213 5 8
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District for 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. TOTAL.	1891-92. Quantity.	1891-92. Value.	1891-92. TOTAL.	VARIATIONS. Increase. Quantity.	VARIATIONS. Increase. Amount.	VARIATIONS. Decrease. Quantity.	VARIATIONS. Decrease. Amount.
			MDS. S. CH.	R a. p.	R a. p.	MDS. S. CH.	R a. p.	R a. p.	MDS. S. CH.	R a. p	MDS. S. CH.	R a. p.
		Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahrig (includes Kach, Kowas Quat and Sangan.	Rabi .	. Wheat . . .	7,590 21 14½	17,001 6 0	...	6,903 25 14	19,314 12 2	...	...	2,215 8 5	736 13 11	...
			*7,639 39 9	*17,099 3 9								
		Barley . . .	516 35 15	1,039 14 0	...	467 21 14	986 15 8	...	...	...	59 17 9	98 10 0
			*526 39 7	*1,085 9 8								
		Subz Khurda . .	...	438 0 7	...	...	80 7 0	...	...	...	...	370 10 2
				*451 1 2								
		Bhoosa . . .	7,893 35 0	2,779 6 10	...	7,327 31 5	2,057 14 2	...	...	...	548 0 1½	836 3 0
			*7,875 31 6½	2,894 1 2								
		Palizat . . .	...	122 8 5	...	...	28 3 4	...	...	...	...	94 12 9
				*123 0 1								
		Tobacco . . .	...	70 2 7	...	...	28 6 2	...	...	...	...	41 12 5
		Miscellaneous . .	...	802 7 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	808 13 0
				*808 13 0								
					22,253 13 9			22,496 10 6				
	Kharif .	Shallee rice . .	5,439 29 15	6,799 11 0	...	5,950 16 13	8,064 13 5		510 16 10½	1,264 11 8		
			*5,440 0 2½	*6,[illegible]00 1 9								
		Jowari . . .	303 11 6½	362 12 2	...	133 7 9	289 0 10	...	...	...	158 33 14½	61 9 5
			*292 1 7½	*350 10 3								

Sessamum Til	0 5 11¼	0 15 3	...	...	...	...			0 5 11¼	0 15 3
Moong	103 0 6¼	347 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 0 6¼	347 10 7
Maccai	1,078 2 14	2,178 11 6	...	549 3 14	1,235 7 5	...	...	...	528 39 0	943 7 3
		**2,178 14 8*								
Kangri	1 10 15	2 8 9	...			...	...	...	1 10 15	2 8 9
China	38 4 6	76 3 5		27 25 4	34 8 8				10 19 4	41 10 9
	**38 4 8*									
Salez Kharda	...	8 1 4	...	...	17 1 5	...	...	4 0 10		
		**13 0 7*								
			9,776 10 0			9,640 15 9				
			32,030 7 9	...	...	32,137 10 3				
Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.	...	...	1,431 0 4	...	...	1,565 12 3				134 11 11
			30,599 7 5	...	...	30,571 14 0				
Add Grazing Tax	...	...	8,034 2 1	...	...	5,621 2 11				2,412 15 2
	22,964 38 7½	...	38,633 9 6	21,359 12 9	...	36,193 0 11	510 16 10½	3,484 4 11	2,146 20 8½	6,196 6 5
	**22,995 16 7*		**38,905 2 5*							
Miscellaneous										
Abkari and Muskrat		6,685 0 0	...	...	7,225 2 6	...	...	540 2 0		
Fines		834 9 6	...	...	1,529 15 7	...	...	695 6 1		
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District for 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Quantity.	1891-92. Value.	1891-92. Total.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Court Fees and other Stamps.		4,593 3 0	...	...	3,744 11 0	...	...	...	...	848 8 0
		License Fees		230 9 0	...	...	405 0 0			255 0 0		
				**150 0 0*								
		Unclaimed		147 7 10	...	...	21 4 6	...	...	...	...	126 3 4
		Salt		...	...	...	33 4 0	...	...	33 4 0		
		Registration		70 8 0	...	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	37 8 0
				**64 8 0*								
					12,561 5 4			12,986 5 1				
					**12,474 12 4*							
		Total	22,964 38 7½	...	51,194 14 10	21,359 12 9	...	49,179 6 0	...	5,008 1 0	...	7,208 9 9
			**22,995 16 7*		**51,379 14 9*							
Thal-Chotiali.	Rabi	Wheat	20,756 28 8	39,527 6 7		19,975 38 0	52,924 1 4		...	13,396 10 9	780 30 8	
		Barley	2,820 12 8	6,337 10 10		8,168 3 0	18,379 3 11		5,347 30 8	12,041 9 1		
		Bhusa	15,956 23 8	7,615 9 10		27,994 25 0	11,964 0 3		2,038 1 8	4,348 6 5		
					53,480 11 3			83,267 5 6				
	Kharif	Jowari	2,395 24 10	2,904 13 0	...	73 30 0	165 15 0	...	...	...	2,321 34 10	2,738 14 0
		Bajri	39 35 5	51 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 35 5	51 15 2

Rice . . .	282 6 0	282 2 5	...	153 24 10	230 6 9	...	...	...	128 21 6	51 11 8
Maccai . . .	233 32 0	292 4 0	...	66 13 0	149 8 8	...	...	...	167 19 0	143 0 4
Moong . . .	5 0 0	10 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	10 0 1
China . . .	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Subz Khurda . .	...	1,348 14 4	...	...	1,430 14 5	...	...	82 0 1		
Samukha . . .	...	...	...	5 4 0	2 8 10	...	5 4 0	2 8 10		
Miscellaneous . .	...	702 8 0	...	...	732 8 0	...	...	30 0 0		
Grazing Tax . .	...	12,633 7 1	...	...	12,465 0 0	...	...	...	...	168 7 1
			18,229 0 1			15,176 8 8				
			71,709 11 4	...	...	98,443 14 2				
Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.	...	...	2,790 2 5	...	...	4,040 8 3	...	...	...	1,250 5 10
	42,494 2 7		68,919 8 11	56,437 17 10		94,403 5 11	17,390 36 0	29,901 3 2	3,447 20 13	4,417 6 2
Miscellaneous . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines . . .	...	523 13 3	...	...	3,019 11 2	...	...	2,495 13 11	...	...
Abkari and Muskrat .	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0
Unclaimed . .	...	...	...	...	372 4 6	...	...	372 4 6	...	...
License Fee . .	...	390 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 0 0
Court Fees and other Stamps.	...	2,497 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,497 0 0
Registration . .	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0
			3,598 5 3	...		3,391 15 8				
TOTAL .	42,494 2 7	...	72,517 14 2	56,437 17 10	...	97,795 5 7	...	32,769 5 7	...	7,491 14 2
(Cattle pound receipts)	...	...	518 1 10	...	...	700 7 8	...	182 5 10	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	95,175 37 8½	...	2,28,593 0 3	1,15,292 36 13	...	2,90,314 12 4	...	80,450 9 9	...	18,913 13 7
.	*95,206 15 8		2,28,778 0 2							

Abstract.

	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.
Sibi	29,716 36 10	1,04,362 1 5	37,496 6 10	1,42,639 9 1	7,779 10 0	38,277 7 8		
Shahrig	22,964 38 7¾.	51,194 14 10	21,359 12 9	49,179 6 0	......	......	1,636 3 14	2,200 8 9
	*22,995 16 7	51,379 14 9						
Thal-Chotiali	42,494 2 7	72,517 14 2	56,437 17 10	97,795 5 7	13,943 15 3	25,277 7 5		
(Cattle pound receipts)	......	518 1 10	......	700 7 8	......	182 5 10		
GRAND TOTAL	95,175 37 8¾	2,28,593 0 3	1,15,292 36 13	2,90,314 12 4	21,722 25 3	63,737 4 11	1,636 3 14	2,200 8 9
	*95,206 15 8	2,28,778 0 2						

* These figures were subsequently revised by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, after the Admi istration Report for 1890-91 was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing actual monthly drawings and real Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

APPEN

Statement showing actual monthly drawings and real Expenditure

Month.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling allowance of Officers.	Pay of Clerical Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Clerical Establishment.	Pay of Revenue Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Revenue Establishment.	Pay and Travelling allowance of Levies Establishment.	Pay of Police Force.	Travelling allowance of Police Force.	Pay of Munsiff's Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Munsiff's Establishment.
1891	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April . . .	3,350 0 0	600 0 0	1,783 5 6	15 12 9	1,597 5 2	77 4 0	21,667 1 2	4,572 3 4	...	306 0 0	4 9 0
May . . .	2,750 0 0	585 10 0	1,143 0 0	17 0 0	1,210 13 9	95 0 6	18,565 0 0	4,315 12 1	6 5 0	306 0 0	4 12 0
June . . .	2,750 0 0	510 0 0	1,711 2 7	...	1,301 2 0	23 12 0	18,498 2 0	5,461 12 1	52 10 6	306 0 0	...
July . . .	2,924 3 1	553 14 0	1,310 1 2	184 4 0	1,441 6 8	79 2 0	19,116 7 8	4,453 14 5	...	306 0 0	4 11 0
August . . .	2,850 0 0	510 0 0	1,201 4 9	170 8 9	2,102 15 1	134 10 0	19,521 7 11	4,294 2 9	264 0 0	290 0 0	36 5 0
September . .	2,838 11 4	489 10 10	1,991 3 10	86 13 2	1,453 4 1	30 10 9	19,814 0 0	4,319 8 3	100 12 6	298 0 0	48 15 0
October . . .	1,350 0 0	341 10 0	1,290 6 5	44 12 0	1,826 0 0	88 15 3	19,814 7 2	4,799 4 4	...	278 0 6	34 7 0
November . .	1,800 0 0	510 0 0	1,387 5 1	86 6 6	1,664 4 9	103 3 0	19,311 14 8	4,339 2 11	23 8 0	284 2 0	10 0 0
December . .	6,400 0 0	481 9 0	1,515 14 4	119 10 0	1,632 6 2	58 6 0	19,534 11 0	4,726 10 6	79 4 6	265 0 0	17 0 0
1892.											
January . . .	2,350 0 0	380 0 0	1,607 0 0	55 9 0	1,595 3 8	...	19,564 0 0	4,318 11 8	261 14 6	285 0 0	...
February . .	2,350 0 0	360 0 0	1,533 2 0	300 12 6	1,559 8 3	87 6 6	19,564 0 0	4,316 13 10	533 3 0	274 10 10	85 8 9
March . . .	3,752 9 8	536 12 5	1,380 9 10	132 4 0	1,490 4 9	54 14 3	19,041 10 5	4,851 11 3 *120 0 0	81 6 6	283 4 5	14 10 0
TOTAL .	35,465 8 1	5,839 2 3	17,854 7 6	1,213 12 8	18,874 10 4	833 4 3	2,310 12 14	54,889 11 5	1,403 0 6	3,482 1 9	272 0 [illegible]

dix E.

of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

Pay and Travelling allowance of Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Pay of Mill Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Mill Establishment.	Pay and Clothing allowance of Jail Establishment.	Contingencies.	Inams.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration allowance to Tahsildar.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing allowance of Police.	Equipment allowance.	Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows.	REMARKS.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.
463 3 2	184 8 9	...	255 12 11	1,283 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
326 0 0	196 0 0	...	263 0 0	1,400 12 1	...	...	...	...	2,530 0 0	240 0 0	...	
235 11 4	196 0 0	...	236 0 0	1,281 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
219 0 0	196 0 0	77 1 6	234 0 0	1,409 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
676 8 5	196 0 0	11 7 0	255 12 9	1,920 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
504 0 0	196 0 0	...	242 7 8	287 13 6	197 0 0	236 3 9	43 1 4	...	13 5 4	...	...	
369 0 0	296 0 0	26 11 0	230 9 1	3,514 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
369 0 0	146 0 0	31 4 0	237 4 8	1,156 9 10	...	...	...	4,662 11 6	...	...	4,707 10 6	
374 15 0	146 0 0	...	239 0 0	1,436 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
403 5 8	143 6 8	52 2 0	234 5 8	380 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
441 10 0	166 10 2	72 15 0	210 15 0	4,691 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
419 6 3	253 10 4	88 11 0	374 8 3	3,480 13 10	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	This is on account of allowance of Hospital Assistant.
5,061 11 10	2,316 3 11	360 3 6	3,013 12 0	22,243 11 2	197 0 0	236 3 9	43 1 4	4,662 11 10	2,563 5 4	240 0 0	4,707 10 6	= 4,19,786 4 2

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the strength of Police Force on 1st April 1892.

District.	Assistant District Superintendent.	Native Inspector.	Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade.	Deputy Inspectors, 2nd grade.	Deputy Inspectors, 3rd grade.	Sergeants, 1st grade.	Sergeants, 2nd grade.	Sergeants, 3rd grade.	Constables, 1st grade.	Constables, 2nd grade.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Camel Sowars.	Farriers.	Bhisti.	Sweeper.	Total.	Remarks.
Thal-Chotiali .	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	23	105	85	5	26	2	2	1	1	277	The Umrani service of 1 jemadar, 1 duffadar, and 26 sowars, has been omitted in this year's statement. They are now brought upon Levy Service.
Total .	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	23	105	85	5	26	2	2	1	1	227	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix G.

Statement showing working of the Police Station, Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai and Duki for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Class.					Persons.					Property.				
Name of Station.	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.	Compensation	Remarks.
Sibi District . .	74	74	44	23	31·08	97	42	43·29	30	25	7,922 2 9	6,534 7 0	82 7 9	...	
„ Railway . .	56	56	35	20	35·71	40	22	55	10	8	1,444 10 9	398 4 6	27 9 1	...	
Harnai . . .	20	20	9	8	40	18	11	61·11	7	...	1,471 4 9	122 0 0	8 4 8	...	Some other property has been recovered, but the cost is not known, hence not shown.
Shahrig . . .	172	172	91	60	34·88	231	111	48·05	107	13	6,396 5 0	2,696 7 0	42 2 6	...	
Loralai . . .	40	40	25	11	27·5	35	14	40	12	9	2,042 13 0	361 4 6	17 10 11	...	Ditto ditto.
Duki . . .	24	24	16	12	50	32	15	46·87	14	3	2,159 7 0	206 11 0	9 9 1	...	
Total .	386	386	220	134	34·71	453	215	47·46	180	58	21,436 11 3	10,319 2 0	48 2 2	...	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix H.

Statement showing Murder cases at the Police Stations, Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai, and Duki, for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Station.	Cases					Persons					Remarks.
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	
Sibi District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harnai	1	1	1	1	100	3	3	100	...	...	This case was settled by Jirga.
Shahrig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Duki	6	6	4	2	33·33	13*	2	15·38	...	11	*Eleven men are handed over to Jirga for trial.
Total	7	7	5	3	42·85	16	5	31·25	...	11	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix I.

Statement of the Judicial work done by the various officers in the Thal-Chotiali District during 1891-92.

Office.	Civil Suit.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeal.		Original.	Appeal.	
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	13	1	7	24	45
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	...	13	...	13
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	55	12	35	168	14	284
Ditto ditto, Duki	85	...	19	43	1	148
Tahsildar, Sibi	129	...	64	132	...	325
Ditto, Shahrig	177	...	29	100	...	306
Munsiff, Sibi	743	...	320	102	...	1,165
Tahsildar, Duki	15	...	4	22	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	9	...	...	5	...	14
Ditto, Shahrig	21	...	6	17	...	44
Ditto, Duki	4	...	...	2	...	6
Ditto, Sinjawi	118	...	29	49	...	196
Total	1,356	25	507	660	39	2,587

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali

Appendix J.

Statement showing the number of Criminal and Civil cases in the different Tahsils decided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants during 1891-92.

Names.		Criminal. *Versus* Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Civil. Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and Natives of the country.	Between Natives of the country only.	Total.	Grand Total.
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	Original	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Appeals	17	7	24	9	...	4	13	37
Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	Original	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	13
	Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	Original	116	52	168	41	7	7	55	223
	Appeals	10	4	14	12	...	...	12	26
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	Original	28	15	43	65	11	9	85	128
	Appeals	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tahsildar, Sibi		56	76	132	35	65	29	129	261
Ditto, Shahrig		53	47	100	107	48	22	177	277
Ditto, Duki		3	19	22	4	3	8	15	37
Munsiff, Sibi		15	87	102	615	71	57	743	845
Naib Tahsildar, Sinjawi		38	11	49	81	28	9	118	167
Ditto, Duki		1	1	2	...	1	3	4	6
Ditto, Sibi		2	3	5	...	7	2	9	14
Ditto, Shahrig		15	2	17	9	8	4	21	38
Total		367	332	699	978	249	154	1,381	2,080

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix K.

Taccavi Advances granted to Zemindars of the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1891-92.

Detail.	Amount.	Purpose.
	R	
Ghanikhan Shadozai of Jhalar of Duki Sub-District ..	700	Breaking up of new land for cultivation.
Amir Muhammad walad Boland Khan Shadozai	2,000	To make a new karez.
Wahab walad Zahto Khan Shadozai of Jhalar, Duki Sub-District.	400	To break up uncultivated land.
Malik Rasud walad Kanu Zemindar of Hosri	200	To increase water-supply of his karez.
Haji Wazir walad Nur Muhammed Ustrana in Shaher Bazar Khan, Duki Tahsil.	500	Ditto ditto and to repair two embankments on his land.
Total	3,800	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix L.

List of localities visited by Cholera and deaths at each place during 1891-92.

1 Kach	17
2 Mudgorge	85
3 Slip	22
4 Mangi	8
5 Dirgi	47
6 Khost	23
7 B. No. 211	10
8 Shahrig	14
9 Nasak	5
10 Harnai	...
11 Sunari	26
12 Tanduri	3
13 Babarkach	6
14 Dalujal	1
15 Nari	1
16 Sibi	21
17 Jhatpat	1
18 B. mile 180	3
19 Kurk	22
20 Khajak	1
21 Gulu Shaher	14
TOTAL	330

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix M.

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 1st April 1891.

Particulars.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	
Additional Levies at Kach.		
Wahab Khan Thanadar	50 0 0	
Six Footmen at 10 each	60 0 0	
One Munshi	20 0 0	
Six Footmen at 10 each	60 0 0	
One Tracker		
Levy Service.		
Talli	565 0 0	
Mall	580 0 0	
Lehri	480 0 0	
Phubji	380 0 0	
Gundai	480 0 0	
Shahpur	455 0 0	
Ghoranari	455 0 0	
Tribal Service.		
Marri Tribal Levies Kahan	730 0 0	
Sibi	330 0 0	
Spintangi	765 0 0	
Quat	490 0 0	
Toong	315 0 0	
Gamboli	345 0 0	
Thal	285 0 0	
Shum	280 0 0	
Quat orderlies	280 0 0	
New Marri Service orderlies	320 0 0	
Pajja	225 0 0	
Bugtis	1,180 0 0	
Bugti Post	330 0 0	
Shambanis	100 0 0	
Mundakund	125 0 0	
Giranis	680 0 0	
Rends	275 0 0	

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 1st April 1891—continued.

Particulars.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
Tribal Service—contd.				
Barazais	230	0	0	
Dombkis	190	0	0	
Khajaks	190	0	0	
Shadazais	580	0	0	
Umarzais of Duki	230	0	0	
Tarins of Thal-Chotiali	330	0	0	
Lunis	410	0	0	
Kakars	500	0	0	
Barozait of Sangan	280	0	0	
Kuchali	230	0	0	
Gundakindaff	760	0	0	
Narigorge	255	0	0	
Karamkhan Ka Kot	230	0	0	
Tribes in Harnai neighbourhood	450	0	0	
Panizai Kakar Levies Kach	360	0	0	
Spilgi	120	0	0	
Mangi	110	0	0	
Chunua	110	0	0	
Barozai Levies	430	0	0	
Dumar Levies	430	0	0	
Torkhan 42	......			
Razghai 42	......			
Juzarghat 42	126	0	0	
Two Munshis	75	0	0	
Sinjawi	280	0	0	
Letter Post.				
Postal Service between Loralai and Harnai	510	0	0	
Sinjawi-Duki-Gumbaz Dâk	243	0	0	
Parcel Post.				
Parcel Post beteeen Harnai and Bori	120	0	0	
* *Mangi Ziarat Line.*				* Entertainment sanctioned for six months in the year.
Letter Post	190	0	0	
Parcel Post	60	0	0	
TOTAL	18,689	0	0	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix N.

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 31st March 1892.

Particulars.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
Levies.				
Sibi	765	0	0	
Kurk	430	0	0	
Thalli	430	0	0	
Mall	585	0	0	
Lehri	480	0	0	
Phuleji	380	0	0	
Narigorge	217	8	0	
Tanduri	150	0	0	
Babarkach	350	0	0	
Gundakindaff	150	0	0	
Kuchali and Dalujal	240	0	0	
Spintangi	170	0	0	
Kouradall	155	0	0	

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 31st March 1892—contd.

Particulars.	Amount.			Remarks.
Levies—contd.	R	a.	p.	
Marri Chief's service	...			
Kahan	1,380	0	0	
Quat	472	8	0	
Toong	110	0	0	
Gamboli	155	0	0	
Bugti Chief's service	...			
Dera Bugti	1,065	0	0	
Sangsilla	120	0	0	
Heran	100	0	0	
Asreli	100	0	0	
Khajuri	122	0	0	
Kalchas	145	0	0	
Ghoranari	440	0	0	
Gundai	240	0	0	
Shahpur	440	0	0	
Sui	550	0	0	
Loti	103	0	0	
Rinds at Dera Bugti	405	0	0	
Shahrig	315	0	0	
Khost	100	0	0	
Nasik	148	0	0	
Harnai	372	0	0	
Sangan	105	0	0	
Torkhan	45	0	0	
Dilkuna	75	0	0	
Tiarat	405	0	0	
Sepira Ragka	115	0	0	
Zandra	215	0	0	
Kach	510	0	0	
Kach Railway Station	40	0	0	
Kach Kotal ditto	20	0	0	
Mudgorge ditto	20	0	0	
Mangi Thana	55	0	0	
Mangi Railway Station	35	0	0	
Dirgi ditto	80	0	0	
Murdar Kach	15	0	0	
Sumari Railway Station	50	0	0	
Duki Thana	775	0	0	
Duki Mill Thana	40	0	0	
Dabarkot	165	0	0	
Lakhi	310	0	0	
Ghati Pul	325	0	0	
Hosri	300	0	0	
Marri Tribal Service	645	0	0	
Sinjawi	280	0	0	
Razghai	42	0	0	
Juzarghat	72	0	0	
Wani	40	0	0	
Chotir	90	0	0	
Loralai Thana	175	0	0	
Barkhan do.	682	0	0	
Giranis	680	0	0	
Umrani Service	600	0	0	
Letter Post.				
Harnai to Loralai	510	0	0	
Parcel Post.				
Harnai to Loralai	120	0	0	
Loralai-Duki-Gumbaz Dâk	243	0	0	
**Mangi to Ziarat.*	...			* Entertainment sanctioned for six months in the year.
Letter Post 190 Parcel Post 60	250	0	0	
TOTAL	19,514	0	0	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Choliali.

Appendix O.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases of the Thal-Chotiali District settled in Jirgas held at different places throughout the Agency during the year 1891-92.

Names of Jirga Sittings.	Classification of Cases.							Total number of cases settled.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Abduction.	Adultery.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other woman claims.	Miscellaneous.	
Sibi	9	11	1	3	16	7	19	66
Quetta	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	7
Shahrig	Cases of miscellaneous nature between the tribes of this District							9
Duki	...	2	10	3	...	...	6	21
Sinjawai	1	1	2	...	...	8	6	18
Barkhan	Chiefly cattle theft cases between Marris and Khetrans settled by Political Agents, Jirga, January 1892.							39
Marunj	Cases of miscellaneous nature between Khetrans, Marris, and tribes under Punjab decided by joint jirga held by Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, at Marunj, January 1892.							151
							Total	311

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix P.

List of serious Crimes committed in the Agency during the year 1891-92.

No.	Date.	Nature of offence.	Parties concerned.	Particulars.
1	July 1891	Theft and murder	Crown *versus* Gogra	On the 9th July 1891, the house of Bharakhan Shadozai, one of the leading men of the village of Bazaar Shahr in Thal, was entered by burglars, and property to the value of R500 stolen. Gogra and two others were arrested on suspicion, but in absence of proof against them they were released. On the 19th July 1891, however, Bharakhan went over to Gogra's house with a view to elicit something further regarding his robbery, but shortly afterwards the alarm of murder of Bharakhan was raised, and it was found that he was lying dead on the floor with wounds inflicted by an axe and sword. Gogra was arrested on suspicion, but as he admitted his guilt, he was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, Thal-Chotiali.
2	August 1891	Adultery and murder.	Crown *versus* Fazil Khan Luni.	On 12th August 1891, one Fazil Khan Luni discovering his wife in criminal intercourse with Madad Shah, killed both of them on the spot. The accused was arrested, and he pleaded guilty. The case, according to Baluch custom, was put up before the Jirga composed of chiefs of this district and of the district of Dera Ghazi Khan, which decided that the offence was committed under gross and sudden provocation, and the accused was let off with a fine of R100.
3	October 1891	Ghazi	Crown *versus* Bazar	Mr. Gyford, Assistant Civil Master Armourer, was attacked and killed by a Ghazi named Bazar, son of Batan Hamzazai, on the 29th October 1891, at 6 P.M., in the Loralai Bazaar. The Ghazi was apprehended and tried by the Sessions Court, Thal-Chotiali, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to death. His body was burnt after death.

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX VI.

No. 1778, dated Fort Sandeman, the 15th May 1892.

From—Captain I. MacIvor, I.S.C., Political Agent, Zhob,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1891-92.

PERSONNEL.

Captain I. MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps, held charge of the Agency throughout the year under review.

2. The post of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. H. McMahon from the 1st April 1891 to the 18th January 1892, from which latter date he proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave. Application was made for another officer in his place, but no officer was available, and Captain MacIvor held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, in addition to his own duties up to the 18th March 1892, when Captain S. H. Godfrey, on return from England, was again posted to Zhob as Assistant Political Agent. The latter officer held the appointment when the year closed.

3. Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan, the permanent incumbent, being on sick leave, the post of the 1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Munshi Agha Jan Khan from the 1st April to 27th June 1891. The Khan Bahadur returned from leave on forenoon of the 28th June 1891, and held charge of the office of the 1st Extra Assistant Commissioner up to the end of the year.

The post of 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan throughout the year.

In Appendix A, attached to this report, is given a list of all the Gazetted Officers who were in the Agency during the year with the respective pay and allowances of each.

Appendix B shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

4. There has been no change in the extent and limits of the Agency during the year under review.

The Political Agent and his Assistant, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, went along the border and mutually agreed upon a line of boundary between the tribes under the Punjab and those under Baluchistan from close to the Vihowa stream in the north to where the boundary joins the Thal-Chotiali Agency at the south of the Khetran country. A report, with a plan of the country and the proposed boundary, was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for sanction, but no orders had been received on the subject when the year closed.

The exact boundary north of the Vihowa is still undecided.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, paid a visit to the district in the month of November 1891. He was accompanied by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, and Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., then Quarter Master General in India with their respective staffs. They were met by the Political Agent at Khajuri Kuch on the 10th November. The party, after visiting Spin, Gulkach, Domandi, and Zarmelan, arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 16th November and proceeded to Quetta *viá* the Gwal Haiderzai-Hindubagh route on the 17th. The Honourable Lieutenant-General Brackenbury unfortunately met with an accident and broke his left arm. He was left behind at Fort Sandeman where he remained till the 7th December, and then went down to Hurnai *viá* Murgha and Loralai on the 8th. The Political Agent accompanied the Commander-in-Chief and party throughout their stay in Zhob up to Quetta.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE DIVISION OF THE AGENCY INTO TAHSILS, etc.

6. There have been the following changes in the Civil establishments during the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE.

The addition of an assistant record-keeper on R50 and a revenue mohurir on R45 per mensem. The pay of the Serishtadar has been raised from R100—5—125 to R130.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE.

The following additions were sanctioned to the Assistant Political Agent's office establishment, and a separate office established for him :—

	R	a.	p.
1 Head Clerk on	100	0	0
1 Accountant on	60	0	0
1 Record-keeper on	45	0	0
1 Khalasee on	13	8	0
1 Sweeper on	10	0	0
1 Bhistee on	10	0	0

MUSAKHEL TAHSIL.

The Musakhel country formed a part of the Lower Zhob Tahsil hitherto, but when Durg and the Isot country were added, it was found impracticable to work it through the Tahsildar at Fort Sandeman. A separate Tahsil, with the usual establishment, was sanctioned during the year with its Head Quarters at Musakhel Bazaar. There being no accommodation at that place the sanctioned establishment has not been entertained up to its full strength as yet.

7. The Statement C attached to this report shows the sanctioned establishments as they stood on the 1st March 1892.

MAGISTERIAL AND JUDICIAL.

8. The following table shows the amount of regular work done by the different judicial officers in the Agency during the year :—

COURTS.	CIVIL SUITS.		Execution of decree cases.	CRIMINAL CASES.		TOTAL.
	Original.	Appeals.		Original.	Appeals.	
Political Agent, Zhob	...	1	...	16	5	22
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	1	...	3	2	6
1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob . .	2			2		4
2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob . .	81	...	21	109	...	211
Tahsildar, Borio	58	...	17	41	...	116
Ditto, Upper Zhob	43	...	6	31	...	80
Ditto, Lower Zhob	144	...	48	31	...	223
Ditto, Barkhan	26	...	...	15	...	41
Ditto, Musakhel	5	...	...	8	...	13
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	6	...	2	7	...	15
Do. do., Upper Zhob	4	...	1	6	...	11
Do. do., Lower Zhob	70	...	14	...	...	84
Do. do., Barkhan	10	...	...	8	...	18
Do. do., Musakhel	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	449	2	109	277	7	844

As explained in last year's report, this table does not show the whole judicial work of each officer, but only the cases tried under the regular Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Codes.

It does not include cases tried under the Punjab Frontier Regulations, nor the very numerous class of cases settled by arbitration and country custom through the good offices of the several courts.

9. In the following table these regular judicial cases are divided according as they occurred against or between natives of India, of the country, or mixed :—

Courts.	Criminal.			Civil.			
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of the country.	Total.
Political Agent, Zhob	2	14	16	...	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	14	95	109	46	28	7	81
Tahsildar, Bori	7	34	41	5	16	37	58
Ditto, Upper Zhob	1	30	31	1	1	41	43
Ditto, Lower Zhob	24	7	31	116	19	9	144
Ditto, Barkhan	7	8	15	2	...	24	26
Ditto, Musakhel	...	8	8	...	4	1	5
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	1	6	7	3	2	1	6
Do., do Upper Zhob	...	6	6	...	...	4	4
Do., do Lower Zhob	...	...	...	56	9	5	70
Do., do Barkhan	1	7	8	1	1	8	10
Total	57	220	277	230	80	139	449

It is necessary to explain that " natives of the country " does not mean only native inhabitants of the Zhob District, but includes Afghans, Waziris, Powindahs, etc., as distinguished from natives of India. This being a Frontier district and on the regular Powindah tract, a great deal of the crime and litigation is due to Afghans, Waziris, Powindahs, etc.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

10. The balance outstanding on account of the Taccavi advances made to the cultivators in this district on the 31st March 1891, as noted in the previous year's report, was 4,675.

Fresh advances to the extent of 15,100 were made during the year, thus making a total of R19,775. Out of this R5,850 were recovered and credited to Government during the year, leaving a closing balance of 13,925 outstanding on the 31st March 1892.

11. A statement marked D, attached to this report, shows the names of the persons to whom the advances have been made, the recoveries made, and the balance due from each.

All these advances were made without interest, it being expected that the increase of revenue will much more than compensate for any loss of interest on the sums advanced.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The general health throughout the district has been fair during the year. There was a little fever at Fort Sandeman itself in the hot weather, but it was very slight in comparison with what prevailed during last year. Cholera broke out in Upper Zhob in the month of September, and was chiefly confined to the country around Killa Saifulla Khan, though one or two cases occurred near Hindubagh. There were several seizures reported, about half of which proved fatal. The cholera was carried to Zhob by coolies from Mudgorge.

Influenza broke out in the winter in the Bori and Lower Zhob Tahsils and the Musakhel country, but it was of a mild type, and there were very few deaths reported from it.

13. There being no rains during the year, the water-supply at Fort Sandeman was much better in quality than it was in the previous year. Tanks were dug for the military and civil population, and they were well guarded against any pollution of the water.

The work of laying a pipe line from the Siliza springs into Fort Sandeman was commenced during the year, and was approaching completion when the year closed.

DISPENSARIES.

14. There was only one civil dispensary in the district at Fort Sandeman. The Assistant Surgeon in charge was transferred to the Punjab, and the Senior Medical Officer with the Troops

was appointed Civil Surgeon from the 1st April 1891. A building was constructed during the year and the dispensary removed from the Tahsil into it in the month of November 1891.

15. The following extract from the Civil Surgeon's report will show the nature of diseases that have prevailed during the year and been treated at the dispensary :—

"Most common diseases among patients attending the dispensary during the past year were in order named: malarial fever, dyspepsia, diseases of digestive system, diseases of respiratory system, diseases of the eye, rheumatic affection, dysentery, ulcers, skin disease and scurvy. The mortality has been small. The malarial fevers are of an irregular and remittent type, and are very debilitating. The ulcers partake of the indolent type, and are usually situated upon the extremities and are difficult to heal. They are commonly spoken of as Sind sores, and are very common among the Europeans of the station. The treatment which seemed of most value was mercurial lotion, dry powder of calomel, zinc, boracic, iodoform, rest position, a good diet, and general regard for the scorbutic elements so common in Baluchistan. The water and trying climate accounted in a great measure for many of the illnesses. Contracted scurvy was common and accounted for much of the dysentery. Eye disease was chiefly non-operative, and conjunctivitis was very common. The total absence of green agluring seen on sandy marl no doubt accounts for this. Respiratory diseases were common on account of much rain and snow during the earlier months of the year (1891); this also accounts for the rheumatic affection. The cystic tumour of breast and eye cases (as opposite) were the only cases operated on by me during my short term of office. There has been no epidemic disease at the station."

16. Sanction for the establishment of four more dispensaries at Barkhan, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla Khan, and Musakhel Bazar was received during the year, but none of these has yet been established.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1.—BUILDINGS.

Besides the buildings mentioned in paragraph 56 of last year's report, the following buildings were commenced and completed during the year under report :—

1. Assistant Political Agent's house and office.
2. Civil dispensary at Fort Sandeman.
3. Stables for the Political Clerks.
4. Stables for the telegraph line rider.
5. Zhob Levy Godown and Armoury.
6. Levy post at Kuchbina.
7. Zhob Levy Clerks' quarters.
8. Additions to Zhob Levy Lines.
9. Bazar drainage.
10. Public Works Department Divisional Office.
11. Public Works Department Clerks' quarters.
12. Fort, with rest-house at Mogal Kot.
13. Quarter-guard for the Cavalry.
14. Ditto Infantry.
15. Hospital Office for the Cavalry.
16. Rifle Ranges at Fort Sandeman.
17. Verandah for Artillery Lines.
18. Magazine Store.
19. Cantonment boundary pillars.
20. Stand for battery baggage mules.
21. Ditto Cavalry horses.
22. Four bungalows for married officers.
23. Rest-house at Lakaband.
24. Godown for the Tahsil.
25. Latrines for Bazar.
26. Sweepers' house.
27. Chukla in the Bazar.
28. Choongi Chabutra.
29. Levy Lines at Fort Sandeman.
30. Police Lines ditto.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS.

18. The following roads were constructed during the year :—

(1) The Murgha-Gumal Road, which had been completed up to Miralikhel last year, was continued up to Khajuri Kuch.

(2) A pack road was constructed from Fort Sandeman to Shinghar.

The line for a road from Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh was surveyed during the year, but work on it had not been commenced when the year closed.

REVENUE.

19. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Zhob revenues of the district are prepared monthly and submitted to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, through the Treasury Officer, Quetta, and the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan for verification. These accounts for and up to the month of December 1891 have been verified by the Comptroller, but those from January to March have not. As it is necessary that the Administration Report be not delayed beyond the middle of May, and as the accounts from January to March will not be verified and returned for some time yet, the figures, as per the accounts of this office, have been given in the following report. It is possible these figures may not agree entirely with the final accounts of the year, as nothing is at present known of the debits on account of the cost of the stationery supplied to this office or the medicines, etc., supplied for the civil dispensary at Fort Sandeman, and any other similar charges which the Comptroller might raise against the revenues of the district in his accounts for March 1892.

Similarly, the figures given do not include the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on account of the civil works, and credits given by them on account of the rents recovered and credited during the year, as these figures are not available either. From this it will be seen that the figures given in this report show only the actual figures, as per the accounts of this office, without any adjustments made by the Comptroller on account of book transfers, etc., with the other departments.

20. The total receipts from all sources of revenue for the district during the year under report were estimated at R2,67,227, as per the revised estimate submitted with this office letter No. 3708, dated the 4th November 1891, and the total expenditure at R2,26-290. The year was thus anticipated to close with a balance of R40,937, which, when added to the opening balance of R66,516-8-1 on the 1st April 1891, would give a closing balance of R1,07,453-8-1 in hand on the 31st March 1892.

But the total actual receipts amounted to R3,34,707, or an increase of R67,480-6-7 over the revised estimates for the year.

21. The actual expenditure for the year, as per the books of this office, amounted to R2,13,767-12-10, showing a decrease of R12,522-3-2 over the estimated expenditure, and the year thus closed with a balance of R1,87,456-1-10.

Of course this is only the balance apart from the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department. Out of this balance also the R25,000 in part refund of Government loan for Public Works has to be deducted, also a large portion of the expenditure on the Fort Sandeman water works.

A.—RECEIPTS.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

22. The total land revenue of the district was estimated at R2,40,000, whereas the actual receipts under this head have come to R3,03,415-12-5, showing an increase of R63,415-12-5 over the estimate.

At the time the revised estimates were under preparation, reports used to come in that the crops were being largely damaged by locusts and storms, and hence, to be on the safe side, the estimate under this head was put down at R2,40,000, and it was considered at that time that this would be scarcely realised. But the result has been very satisfactory and against all expectations, and great credit for this happy result is due to the Revenue officials of the district. Though not quite so much as anticipated, yet very great damage was caused by locusts and hailstorm throughout the district, and had this not happened, the land revenue for the year would have been very much greater. The fact that a grazing tax was levied for the first time in the Zhob and Musakhel districts accounts for a portion of increase.

II.—Stamps.

23. The receipts under this head were expected to be R4,316, but the actual figures have amounted to R7,266-4-0, or an increase of R2,950-4-0 over the original estimate. This is due to the increased sale of stamps, and it is expected that the receipts under this head will go on ncreasing gradually for some time yet.

III.—Excise.

24. The estimated receipts under this head were R17,540, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R17,679-3-6, or an increase of R139-3-6, which is trifling and does not call for any special remarks.

IV.—Registration.

25. The actual receipts under this head have been R84, whereas the estimated amount was R80. The increase is trifling and calls for no remarks.

V.—Law and Justice.

26. The receipts under this head were estimated at R4,011. The actuals have come to R6,067-9-11, thus showing an increase of R2,056-9-11 over the figures of the revised estimate. The receipts under this head are also expected to continue increasing for some time yet, like those under Stamps.

VI.—Police.

27. The actual receipts under this head have amounted to R61-4-0 against R20 shown in the revised estimate. There has been an increase of R41-4-0 under this head.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

28. The receipts under this head were estimated at R1,260. The actual receipts have amounted to R133-4-9 only, or R1,126-11-3 less than the estimated figures. As the receipts from different sources were rightly credited to the proper sub-heads, there were no items which could be classed as Miscellaneous receipts and credited under the head, and hence the decrease in the receipts.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

I.—Refunds.

29. Nothing was provided for under this head in the revised budget of expenditure. The actual expenditure has, however, been R57-10 on account of refunds for the spoiled stamps.

II.—Land Revenue.

30. The expenditure under this head was estimated to be R41,480, whereas the actual expenditure has been R36,529-11-11, or R4,950-4-1 less than the estimated figures. The greater portion of the savings has been under the sub-head "Karawas," as very few care-takers were appointed over the crops during the year on account of the revenue having been assessed by "Tashkhis" at the wish of the people instead of "Batai."

III.—Stamps.

31. There has been a decrease of R26-13-9 in the estimated expenditure under this head. The actual expenditure was R123-2-3 against the estimate of R150. The decrease is trifling and does not call for an explanation.

IV.—Registration.

32. The actual expenditure under this head has been R27-12, against the estimate of R40. The decrease of R12-4 is trifling and calls for no remarks.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts.

33. The estimated expenditure under this head was R1,150, whereas the actual expenditure has been R125-6-8, or R1,024-9-4 less than the estimate.

The expenditure chargeable to the Criminal Court contingencies has been very small during the year, and hence the decrease in the estimated expenditure.

VI.—Law and Justice.—Jails.

34. There is no regular jail establishment sanctioned for this district. The sum of R3,500 provided for in the budget was for the feed, etc., of the prisoners, and the actual expenditure during the year on this account has been R3,451-14-11, or R48-1-1 below the estimate.

VII.—Police.

35. The estimated expenditure under this head was R44,380, but the actual expenditure has amounted to R44,801-5-4, showing an increase of R421-5-4. This is due to no provision having been made for the travelling allowance of the members of the force in the budget estimates.

VIII.—Medical.

36. The actual expenditure under this head has been R1,668-13-6 against the estimate of R1,800. The decrease of R131-2-6 calls for no special remarks.

IX.—Political.

37. The estimated expenditure under this head was R1,11,990, and the actual expenditure has amounted to R1,08,662-12-6, or R3,327-3-6 less than the estimate.

There has been some increase in the expenditure under several sub-heads and decrease in others under this head. The result has been the decrease of R3,327-3-6 in the total expenditure under this head.

X.—Miscellaneous.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has been R263-10-6 against the R1,000 provided for in the budget. There was very little expenditure during the year which could properly be charged to this head, and hence the decrease of R736-5-6.

XI.—Civil Works.

39. The budget allotment for civil works under civil officers for the year under report was R20,800. Out of this R20,000 was for civil works and R800 for planting trees on the station roads. The actual expenditure under these sub-heads has been R17,597-4-0 and R458-5-3, making a total of R18,055-9-3, or R2,744-6-9 below the estimate.

40. The statement marked E shows the works on which the sum of R17,597-4 was expended.

41. A statement marked F showing the original budget for the year under report, the revised budget, and actuals for the same with the increase and decrease under each head of account is also attached.

42. The statement marked G shows the actuals for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 under each of the heads side by side for reference.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

43. There was only one stallion in the district from April to December 1891 stationed at Barkhan.

He covered 46 mares during his stay in the district.

The total expenditure in connection with the feed and keep of the stallion during the year amounted to R463-5-11. Sanction was accorded by the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department, for the construction of stables at Killa Saifulla Khan and Barkhan at a cost not exceeding R320. The stable at Killa Saifulla Khan was constructed during the year, but the one at Barkhan could not be constructed for want of a contractor or masons, etc., who could do the work. The usual annual returns required by the General Superintendent have been prepared and submitted to him.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

44. There has been no change in the arrangements of these departments and no new offices opened during the year.

The parcel arrangements for Fort Sandeman have been placed on a little better footing by the sanction by the Postal Department of four riding camels for the carriage of parcels between Loralai and Fort Sandeman, and a weekly parcel post is now regularly received at Fort Sandeman, which is satisfactory when compared with the former arrangements.

MILITARY.

45. The regular troops that were mentioned in paragraph 70 of last year's report as comprising the garrison of Fort Sandeman, were all relieved during the year, and the following are now stationed at Fort Sandeman:—

19th Punjab Infantry.

Head-Quarter Wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

2 guns, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery.

The Fort Sandeman garrison also now furnishes the outposts at Naya Obo, Mir Ali Khel and Mogal Kot. The last two used to be furnished by the Punjab Frontier Force, but orders were received towards the latter part of the year that they should be furnished from Fort Sandeman.

46. The troops hitherto stationed at Kinga, Rankan and Rakhni were withdrawn during the year and the posts taken over by the Zhob Levy corps.

47. Drug was occupied as a military outpost during the year. At first it was held by a company of the 34th Pioneers from Fort Sandeman, who also built the post. After the completion of the post, the Pioneers were relieved by a company from one of the Punjab Frontier Force regiments at Dera Ghazi Khan. The post is still held by the Punjab troops.

48. When His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Fort Sandeman, it was determined that Fort Sandeman should be permanently occupied by regular troops, and the building of four new quarters for married officers was sanctioned and the work quickly carried out. The garrison was very healthy during the year, and now that pure water has been brought to the station in pipes, it is expected that good health will continue.

POLITICAL CASES BETWEEN THE TRIBES OF THIS AND THE DERAJAT DISTRICTS.

49. The statement marked H, attached to this report, is a complete list of the cases pending from last year and those instituted during the year between the tribes of this district and those of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

50. There were one hundred and forty-six cases in all, out of which 83 were against the tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan, 43 against the tribes of Zhob districts, and 3 against the miscellaneous tribes as follows:—

Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan.	
Bozdars	22
Gurchanis	21
Tibbi Lunds	6
Khosas	2
Kasranis	8
Legharis	23
Kotwanis	1
Tribes of Dera Ismail Khan.	
Waziris	41
Sheranis	2
Tribes of Zhob.	
Khetrans	11
Musakhels	1
Jaffirs, Isots, Kharsins, etc.	5
Miscellaneous.	
Miscellaneous tribes	3
TOTAL	146

This statement also gives the detailed particulars of each case and the action taken.

Most of the Dera Ghazi Khan cases were settled by Jirga at Fort Munro in the month of September 1891, where Captain MacIvor and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan were present.

Most of the Dera Ismail Khan cases were laid before a Jirga at Tonk by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities in the month of December 1891, but none of the Zhob officers could attend there on account of other pressing work requiring their presence in the district. Very few of the plaintiffs also could be present.

POLITICAL.

51. The chief political event of the year has been the advance made by His Highness the Amir's officials in this direction.

On the 31st January 1892, Saifulla Khan, Governor of Katawaz, and Munsur Khan, Governor of Mukur, with some hundred and twenty Sowars and Khassadars, arrived suddenly without warning at Gulkach, having marched from Katawaz down the Gumal river. The two governors quickly visited Wana, Spin, Girdao, and Saratoi, and then marched off *viâ* the Kundar and Kundil route through Tirwah to Mukur and Kabul, taking with them as many of the headmen of the Sulimankhel, Waziri and other tribes as they could induce to accompany them.

A small post wsa left by them at Gulkach on the north of the Gumal river, and this post was subsequently relieved by about fifty Khassadars under Yusaf Ali Khan, a brother of Munsur Khan.

52. In view of these proceedings it was decided to hasten the intended occupation of Gulkach on the south of the Gumal, and close upon a hundred of the Levy Corps were despatched and reached Gulkach on the 15th March, since which date they have remained there receiving and returning friendly visits with His Highness the Amir's men on the other side of the river.

53. During the year the celebrated outlaw, Dost Muhammad, visited Kabul and was well received by the Amir, who permitted him to return after presenting him with presents of some value. Both Dost Muhammad and Bangal, his son, also met the Amir's officials; who visited Gulkach on their return and assisted the latter on their march up the Kundil.

54. Some little excitement has been raised among the Kakar and other tribes in this part of the country owing to these proceedings, as they find it difficult to believe that the Amir is really on friendly terms with the British Government.

CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

55. The conduct of the tribes in the Agency has been good throughout the year. The Bargha, Shiranis, Isots, Murgzans, Jaffirs and Kharsins were called upon to pay revenue for the first time, and their conduct throughout has been quite exemplary. Exceedingly little crime of any kind has occurred among these tribes, and not a single crime has been committed by them against any official or employé of the Government.

56. Regarding outside tribes the same account can scarcely be given as a considerable amount of crime has again to be recorded against the Waziris and certain sections of the Sulimankhels.

On the whole, however, considering the paucity of military or levy posts along the frontier of the Agency, it cannot be said that the record of crime has been much, as compared with other districts on the extreme frontier.

POLICE AND LEVIES.

57. Attached on Appendix I is Captain Godfrey's report upon the administration, etc., of the Police and Levies during the year.

58. Regular Thana registers were not fully kept up, but a commencement has been made in this direction and gradually more regularity will be observed. The number of police were increased owing to the separation of the Musakhel country with Drug, etc., into a separate tahsil, but the full number of police have not yet been recruited.

SERIOUS CRIME.

59. The number of cases of serious crime appears formidable, but a great number of these are regular cases of frontier raiding, committed by Waziris, Sulimankhels and others, and it is believed the district will compare favourably with other frontier districts in the matter of crime. It is to be noted that the district is very extensive, and trained detective police are few and far between, so the detection and apprehension of common thieves are matters of great difficulty. Cases due to tribal action or discontent are generally traced.

60. It is satisfactory to note that the cases of *ghazi*, or fanatical murder or attempt to murder, which were so prevalent during the latter portion of last year, are almost entirely absent this year. The only case of this nature occurred on the 30th March last, when about 9-30 P.M. a man fired at Mr. Tarleton, Public Works Department Overseer, when he was standing in the verandah of the road bungalow at Saradhaka, the bullet piercing his arm but doing little injury.

The culprit at once made off in the dark.

Fairly reliable evidence has since been forthcoming to show that the would-be-murderer was the notorious Gola Musakhel, who belongs now to Bungal Khan's gang and who occasionally comes into this country to commit crime. It will be remembered that this man was captured once, but managed to escape from military guard out of the Loralai Fort. A reward of R1,200 was at one time offered for his arrest, but even this large reward proved insufficient to induce any of his friends to capture him.

61. An important recovery of stolen property was effected on the 18th February by the laudable zeal and cleverness of one of the Levy sowars on the road between Loralai and Zhob. near to Gidor Chah.

The sowar observed some thirteen to fifteen Afghans with twenty heavily-laden donkeys. His suspicion being raised by hearing two of the Afghans quarrelling over some property, the sowar at once went off to the levy postal thana at Gidarcha. Out of the three men who were then present at the thana he took two sowars to assist him. When approaching the supposed thieves all three sowars drew their swords and shouting behind as if there were a number of other men following them they dashed at the supposed thieves, who all made off in flight. They pursued the men to the hills and then at once returned, for fear their real number would be perceived, loaded up all the bundles on the donkeys and brought them to the thana. They then summoned all the people they could collect to guard the property until morning and sent in a report to Loralai.

On examination the bundles proved to contain the property stolen from different places between Loralai and Hurnai for the previous four or five months, including the personal kit of Major Yate, Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, robbed from his house at Loralai, and Commissariat stores stolen from Hurnai.

Zhob Levy Corps.

62. Captain W. A. D. O'Mealy resigned the appointment of Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, and made over charge on the 25th February at Hurnai to Captain W. W. Norman, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who was appointed to succeed to the command.

63. Captain Norman's report on the Corps is attached (Appendix J).

He has briefly given the leading facts concerning raising of the corps from the commencement to the close of the year under review.

64. Almost the complete number * of horses have been secured for the mounted branch, and the great majority of an excellent stamp; 364 sowars also have been recruited up to the 31st March 1892, leaving only 52 to complete the strength.

* Only 20 short.

65. Service in the dismounted branch has, however, not been popular among the tribesmen and recruiting has been a difficult matter.

A beginning has been made though, and it is expected tribesmen will, like sheep, follow the lead and recruiting be much brisker in the coming year.

66. It is satisfactory to observe that the sowars pay more attention than they did to their horses, and keep them in good condition.

67. Camel carriage for the corps has broken down, and it has been decided to resort to Yabu or pony carriage for the future.

The cause of the mortality among the camels would appear to be due, not as Captain Norman supposes, to the unsuitability of the country for camels, for camels are reared in Zhob, but to some peculiar disease among the camels during the year 1891-92. By some the mortality is attributed to the locusts which appeared in immense numbers throughout the Punjab and this district. They are said to have rendered trees and plants eaten by them poisonous for camels.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,

Political Agent, *Zhob*.

Statement A.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Zhob Agency during the year 1891-92.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Pay.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Local allowance.	Pashtu allowance.	Total.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Political Agent	Captain I. MacIvor, I.S.C.	1,200 0 0	180 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,780 0 0
2	Assistant Political Agent	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon	866 10 8	150 0 0		100 0 0	1,116 10 8
3	Assistant Political Agent	Lieutenant F. H. Godfrey	500 0 0	150 0 0	..	...	650 0 0
4	First Extra Assistant Commissioner	Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan	400 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	490 0 0
5	First Extra Assistant Commissioner	Munshi Agha Jan	210 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
6	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner	Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan	300 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	390 0 0
7	Tahsildar, Bori	Lala Gelaram	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
8	Ditto, Barkhan	Munshi Amir Singh	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
9	Ditto, Lower Zhob	Lala Gobind Dass	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
10	Ditto, ditto	Do. Udhebhan	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0
11	Ditto, Upper Zhob	Do. do.	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0
12	Ditto, ditto	Munshi Aghajan	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement B.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1891-92.

Date.	Name of Stage.
April, 1st	Brunj.
" 2nd	Fort Sandeman.
" 3rd to 30th	Halt.
May, 1st to 10th	Halt.
" 11th	Kashmir Killi.
" 12th	Attal-kach.
" 13th	Toi Sar.
" 14th	Halt.
" 15th	Palasin.
" 16th	Halt.
" 17th	A few miles short of Drug.
" 18th	Drug.
" 19th to 21st	Halt.
" 22nd	Gut.
" 23rd	Palasin.
" 24th	Toi Sar.
" 25th	Fort Sandeman.
" 26th to 31st	Halt.
June, 1st to 4th	Halt.
" 5th	Tangi.
" 6th	Mani Khwah.
" 7th	Shergulai.
" 8th	Halt.
" 9th	Zarghun Zawar.
" 10th	Halt.
" 11th	Shergulai.
" 12th	Halt.
" 13th	Karigar-Kach.
" 14th	Shina Kuna.
" 15th	Halt.
" 16th	Shinghar.
" 17th to 22nd	Halt.
" 23rd	Chachobi.
" 24th	Gardaibagh.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1891-92—contd.

Date.	Name of Stage.
June, 25th	Kashmir Kar.
" 26th	Zao-oba Sar.
" 27th	Gut Sar.
" 28th	Pezai Kuna.
" 29th	Takhti-Suliman *viâ* Pezai Kotal.
" 30th	Pezai Kuna.
July, 1st	Shinghar.
" 2nd to 31st	Halt.
August, 1st to 14th	Halt.
" 15th	Karwanda.
" 16th	Fort Sandeman.
" 17th to 19th	Halt.
" 20th	Attal Kach.
" 21st	Toi Sar.
" 22nd	Kach.
" 23rd	Zebra.
" 24th	Kaiwan.
" 25th	Drug.
" 26th	Halt.
" 27th	Manka.
" 28th	Luni River.
" 29th	Gand.
" 30th	Lounra.
" 31st	Skandi.
September, 1st	Mohma.
" 2nd	Rakhni.
" 3rd	Fort Munro.
" 4th to 9th	Halt.
" 10th	Rakhni.
" 11th	Rankan.
" 12th	Kingri.
" 13th	Saradhaka.
" 14th	Mekhtar.
" 15th	Tor.
" 16th	Wahar.
" 17th	Loralai.
" 18th to 21st	Halt.
" 22nd	Smalan bungalow.
" 23rd	Torkhan.
" 24th	Quetta.
" 25th to 30th	Halt.
October, 1st to 8th	Halt.
" 9th	Halt.
" 10th	Loralai.
" 11th to 31st	Fort Sandeman.
November, 1st to 3rd	Halt.
" 4th	Halt.
" 5th	Abdul Huq's village in Haripal country.
" 6th	Marched to Shinghar and back.
" 7th	Safi.
" 8th	Miralikhel.
" 9th	Moghalkot.
" 10th	Khajuri kach.
" 11th	Halt.
" 12th	Spin and down the Toi river to its junction with the Gumal.
" 13th	Gul Kuch.
" 14th	Domandi, Zamelan and back to Gul Kuch.
" 15th	Miralikhel.
" 16th and 17th	Fort Sandeman.
" 18th	Halt.
" 19th	Gwal Ismailzai.
" 20th	Gwal Haiderzai.
" 21st	Akhtarzai.
	Kazzha.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1891-92—concld.

Date.	Name of Stage.
November, 22nd	Shina Khula.
" 23rd	Wulgai.
" 24th	Quetta.
" 25th to 29th	Halt.
" 30th	Khanozai.
December, 1st	Hindubagh.
" 2nd	Kazzha.
" 3rd	Ghaibizai.
" 4th	Fort Sandeman.
" 5th to 31st	Halt.
January, 1st and 2nd	Halt.
" 3rd	Kjaobo and back.
" 4th to 31st	Halt.
February, 1st to 29th	Halt.
March, 1st to 5th	Halt.
" 6th	Brunj and back to Fort Sandeman.
" 7th to 31st	Halt at Fort Sandeman.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement C.

Statement showing the establishments sanctioned for the several Offices in the Zhob District up to the 31st March 1892.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	Political Agent's Office.		
1.	Head Clerk, R160—220	205 0 0	
2.	Second Clerk, R125—150	143 12 0	
3.	Accountant	100 0 0	
4.	Record-keeper	70 0 0	
5.	Assistant Accountant	60 0 0	
6.	First Copyist	55 0 0	
7.	Assistant Record-keeper	50 0 0	
8.	Second Copyist	45 0 0	
9.	Serishtedar	130 0 0	
10.	Nazir	60 0 0	
11.	Mohafiz Daftar	50 0 0	
12.	Judicial Mohurir	45 0 0	
13.	Revenue Mohurir	45 0 0	
14.	Duftry	30 0 0	
15.	Jemadar	18 0 0	
16.	Four Orderlies, at R13-8 each	54 0 0	
17.	Two Peons, at R12 each	24 0 0	
18.	Two Khalasees, at R14 each	28 0 0	
19.	One Sweeper	10 0 0	
20.	One Bhistee	10 0 0	
			1,232 12 0
	Assistant Political Agent's Office.		
1.	Head Clerk	100 0 0	
2.	Accountant	60 0 0	
3.	Record-keeper	45 0 0	
4.	Serishtadar	70 0 0	
5.	Nazir	40 0 0	
6.	Two Peons, at R13-8 each	27 0 0	
7.	One Peon, at R12 each	12 0 0	
8.	Two Khalasees, at R13-8 each	27 0 0	
9.	One Sweeper	10 0 0	
10.	One Bhistee	10 0 0	
			401 0 0

Statement showing the establishments sanctioned for the several Offices in the Zhob District up to the 31st March 1892—contd.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	First Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.		
1.	First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	400 0 0	
	Fixed Travelling allowance	90 0 0	
2.	Clerk	50 0 0	
3.	Peshkar	40 0 0	
4.	Mohurir	30 0 0	
5.	Nazir	25 0 0	
6.	One Peon	12 0 0	
			647 0 0
	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.		
1.	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	300 0 0	
	Fixed Travelling allowance	90 0 0	
2.	Peshkar	40 0 0	
3.	Mohurir	30 0 0	
4.	Nazir	25 0 0	
5.	Peon	12 0 0	
			497 0 0
	Bori Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
6.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
7.	Three Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
8.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
9.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
10.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
11.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
			597 0 0
	Barkhan Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
6.	Photedar	30 0 0	
7.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
8.	Three Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
9.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
10.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
11.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
			627 0 0
	Upper Zhob Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
6.	Photedar	30 0 0	
7.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
8.	Three Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
9.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
10.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
11.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
			627 0 0

Statement showing the establishment sanctioned for the several Offices in the Zhob District up to the 31st March 1892—concld.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	Lower Zhob Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Treasurer	70 0 0	
4.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
5.	Siah Nawis	40 0 0	
6.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
7.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
8.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
9.	Two Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
10.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
11.	Six Peons, at R12 each	72 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
13.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
			731 0 0
	Musakhel Tahsil.		
1.	One Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Accountant	50 0 0	
5.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
6.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
7.	Photedar	35 0 0	
8.	Two Patwaris, at R30 each	60 0 0	
9.	Two Patwaris, at R25 each	50 0 0	
10.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
11.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
13.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
			627 0 0
	Grand Total	...	5,986 12 0

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Tuccavi advances made and recovered in the district of Zhob in the year 1891-92.

Number.	Date.	Name.	Opening balance outstanding on 1st April 1891.	Advances made during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Recoveries made during the year 1891-92.			Balance outstanding on the 1st of April 1892.	Remarks.
						Date.	Amount.			
							Principal.	Interest.		
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	9th December 1887	Hazarat and Fazal	200 0 0	......	200 0 0	12th June 1891	200 0 0	......	......	
2	21st November 1888	Ahmad Jan	200 0 0	......	200 0 0	22nd July 1891	200 0 0	......	......	
3	17th July 1889	Painda Nasir	700 0 0	......	700 0 0	26th June 1891	300 0 0	......	400 0 0	
4	17th July 1888	Kabir Alizai	75 0 0	......	75 0 0	23rd June 1891	75 0 0	......	......	
5	14th April 1890	General Ghulam Haider	1,000 0 0	......	1,000 0 0	9th June 1891	1,000 0 0	......	......	
6	18th November 1890	Nadir Khan	2,000 0 0	......	2,000 0 0	4th December 1891	600 0 0	......	1,400 0 0	
7	23rd March 1891	Kadir Khan	500 0 0	......	500 0 0	July 1892	75 0 0	......	425 0 0	
8	13th April 1891	Baran Khan	......	400 0 0	400 0 0	18th July 1891	100 0 0	......	300 0 0	
9	21st April 1891	Said Khan	......	100 0 0	100 0 0	......	......	......	100 0 0	
10	26th May 1891	General Ghulam Haider	......	3,900 0 0	3,900 0 0	26th January 1892	300 0 0	......	3,600 0 0	
11	23rd June 1891	Sher Jan Khan	......	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	......	......	......	2,200 0 0	
12	15th October 1891	Shadu	......	200 0 0	200 0 0	......	......	......	200 0 0	
13	2nd December 1891	Wir Hazar	......	200 0 0	200 0 0	9th February 1892	200 0 0	......	......	
14	2nd December 1891	Haibatan	......	400 0 0	400 0 0	6th February 1892	400 0 0	......	......	
15	2nd December 1891	Ghurat	......	800 0 0	800 0 0	9th February 1892	800 0 0	......	......	
16	2nd December 1891	Rahim	......	600 0 0	600 0 0	9th February 1892	600 0 0	......	......	
17	2nd December 1891	Nazir	......	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	9th February 1892	1,000 0 0	......	......	
18	25th February 1892	Alihan Hassani	......	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	......	......	......	3,000 0 0	
19	2nd March 1892	Malik Sultan	......	600 0 0	600 0 0	......	......	......	600 0 0	
20	11th March 1892	Ghazni	......	100 0 0	100 0 0	......	......	......	100 0 0	
21	11th March 1892	Sirdar Gul Muhammad Khan	......	500 0 0	500 0 0	......	......	......	500 0 0	
22	11th March 1892	Saleh Muhammad	......	300 0 0	300 0 0	......	......	......	300 0 0	
23	29th March 1892	Baran	......	400 0 0	400 0 0	......	......	......	400 0 0	
24	30th March 1892	Malik Adni	......	100 0 0	100 0 0	......	......	......	100 0 0	
25	31st March 1892	Sanjar Khan	......	300 0 0	300 0 0	......	......	......	300 0 0	
		Total	4,675 0 0	15,100 0 0	19,775 0 0	......	5,850 0 0	......	13,925 0 0	

I. MacIvor, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement E.

Showing Public Works executed during the year 1891-92 and expenditure incurred on them.

No.	Name of Works.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1.	Making a culvert on the road near the Agency garden	9	6	0
2.	Making road to and at Shinghur	1,875	2	0
3.	Construction of cow-houses and stables for Political Agent's clerks at Fort Sandeman	469	9	1
4.	Building a civil dispensary and Hospital Assistant's quarters at Fort Sandeman	2,695	0	11
5.	Making a road from cutchery to Bazar at Fort Sandeman	150	0	0
6.	Making a road to mills	153	5	9
7.	Constructing Police Lines at Fort Sandeman	2,709	6	4
8.	Improvements to Tahsil and Thana buildings at Fort Sandeman	2,004	13	11
9.	Making a road to Police Lines	65	9	9
10.	Making a road to Levy Lines	22	15	0
11.	Construction of compound wall to 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner's bungalow	305	5	0
12.	Contribution for additions, &c., to the Residency Compound, Quetta	500	0	0
13.	Repairs to buildings at Killa Saifulla Khan	200	0	0
14.	Repairs to Political Agent's bungalow at Fort Sandeman	436	0	0
15.	Repairs to Political Agent's cutchery	241	0	0
16.	Repairs to Political Agent's clerks' quarters	1,106	0	0
17.	Repairs to Extra Assistant Commissioner's bungalow at Fort Sandeman	154	0	0
18.	Repairs to tahsil and thana buildings	546	15	0
19.	Additions to Political Agent's cutchery	500	0	0
20.	Political Agent's tent, godown and khalasis quarters	3,000	0	0
21.	Wire gauze screens for Political Agent's house	200	0	0
	Petty repairs to roads, etc.	196	7	9
	Miscellaneous expenditure incurred in connection with the Public Works	53	3	6
	TOTAL	17,597	4	0

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement F.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arrears . . .	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Land Revenue . .	2,06,650 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	3,03,415 12 5	...	...
Total	2,06,650 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	3,03,415 12 5	63,415 12 5	...
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt .	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps—					
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	400 0 0	610 0 0	912 0 0	...	...
Bills of exchange or hundies.	100 0 0	...	...	...	...
Other general stamps .	750 0 0	770 0 0	1,181 2 0	...	...
Sale of court-fee stamps	1,800 0 0	2,736 0 0	4,987 10 0	...	...
Fines and penalties .	60 0 0	200 0 0	185 8 0	...	...
Total .	3,110 0 0	4,316 0 0	7,266 4 0	2,950 4 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
(1) Stamps	...	...	57 10 0	...	...
(2) Excise	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	...	57 10 0	57 10 0	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat .	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildar, Clerks, and others.	32,780 0 0	32,780 0 0	31,594 3 0	...	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Lumbardari allowance . .	10,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
4. Other miscellaneous charges .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,621 3 0	...	...
5. Karawas	8,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,335 1 2	...	...
6. Miscellaneous . . .	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments.	...	500 0 0	779 4 9	...	...
Total .	53,980 0 0	41,480 0 0	36,529 11 11	...	4,950 4 1
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	...	...	56 9 0	...	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	150 0 0	150 0 0	66 9 3	...	...
Total .	150 0 0	150 0 0	123 2 3	...	26 13 9

V.—Excise—					
License fees	100 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	...	...
Abkari	7,200 0 0	12,800 0 0	12,800 0 0	...	...
Farm of drugs	2,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	...	...
Fines, fees and confiscations.	...	...	19 3 6	...	...
TOTAL	9,800 0 0	17,540 0 0	17,679 3 6	139 3 6	...
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents.	...	57 0 0	70 0 0	...	...
Fees for copies of registered documents.	...	23 0 0	14 0 0	...	...
TOTAL	...	80 0 0	84 0 0	4 0 0	...
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property			201 1 2	...	...
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	3,000 0 0	4,011 0 0	5,850 10 9	...	...
Miscellaneous			15 14 0	...	...
TOTAL	3,000 0 0	4,011 0 0	6,067 9 11	2,056 9 11	...

XI.—Forest—					
1. Establishment	...	...	...	...	...
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	...	30 0 0	22 12 0	...	...
Remuneration to copyists	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	40 0 0	27 12 0	...	12 4 0
XIX.—Law and Justice,—Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Courts—					
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Salaries of process-serving establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Courts—					
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Ex. Assist. Comr., Quetta-Pishin).	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Travelling allowances to officers	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Travelling allowances to establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Contingencies	950 0 0	950 0 0	119 10 2	...	...
Refunds of Judicial Fines—	200 0 0	200 0 0	5 12 6	...	...
TOTAL	1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	125 6 8	...	1,024 9 4
XIX B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail Establishment	...	...	...	...	...
2. Supplies and services	2,100 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,758 3 1	...	...
3. Hospital charges	100 0 0	16 0 0	15 10 11	...	...
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	500 0 0	195 0 0	191 3 9	...	...
5. Lock-ups contingencies	800 0 0	1,514 0 0	1,486 13 2	...	...
TOTAL	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,451 14 11	...	48 1 1

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1891-92—contd.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Hire of convicts	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Police—					
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts).	...	20 0 0	61 4 0	...	...
Total	...	20 0 0	61 4 0	41 4 0	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Other items	100 0 0	1,260 0 0	133 4 9	...	1,126 11 3

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
XX.—Police—					
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars, and Constables.	30,170 0 0	30,170 0 0	28,861 2 10	...	...
2. Travelling allowance and expenses.	...	...	2,110 3 11	...	...
3. Supplies and services	2,810 0 0	10,530 0 0	10,522 0 3	...	...
4. Contingencies	3,400 0 0	3,680 0 0	3,307 14 4	...	...
5. Cattle pound contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36,380 0 0	44,380 0 0	44,801 5 4	421 5 4	...
XXII.—Education—					
Grants-in-aid to vernacular school	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—Medical—					
1. Contribution towards dispensary.	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,668 13 6	...	131 2 6
XXV.—Political—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent.	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	5,200 0 0	...	...
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob)	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	7,979 10 0	...	...
3. Salaries of establishment	20,990 0 0	20,990 0 0	19,719 7 6	...	...
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,164 10 9	...	...
5. Travelling allowance of officers	2,160 0 0	2,160 0 0	2,284 14 10	...	...
6. Supplies and services	900 0 0	900 0 0	402 15 10	...	...
7. Contingencies	12,540 0 0	14,540 0 0	9,742 8 5	...	...
8. N.-W. Frontier charges (Levies)	49,600 0 0	49,600 0 0	52,244 11 8	...	...
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,323 13 6	...	...

TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,22,660 0 0	2,67,227 0 0	3,34,707 6 7	68,607 1 10	1,126 11 3
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...

10. Allowance to Agent, Governor-General's Office.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	...	...
TOTAL	1,06,990 0 0	1,11,990 0 0	1,08,662 12 6	...	3,327 3 6
XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes 2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	99 12 0 163 14 6	... ...	... ...
TOTAL	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	263 10 6	...	736 5 6
XLV.—CIVIL WORKS—					
In charge of Civil Officers	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	17,597 4 0	...	...
Arboriculture	...	800 0 0	458 5 3	...	...
TOTAL	10,000 0 0	20,800 0 0	18,055 9 3	...	2,744 6 9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,14,950 0 0	2,26,290 0 0	2,13,767 12 10	478 15 4	13,001 2 6
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...

FORT SANDEMAN;
The 15th May 1892.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement G.

Annual Accounts of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Heads of Receipt.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91. R	a.	p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R	a.	p.
Arrears	......			......		
I.—Land Revenue	2,09,531	12	6	3,03,415	12	5
Total	2,09,531	12	6	3,03,415	12	5
III.—Salt.—						
Excise duty on salt	......			......		
IV.—Stamps—						
Sale of General Stamps—						
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques	690	0	0	912	0	0
Bills of exchange or hundies	......			......		
Other general stamps	449	4	0	1,181	2	0
Sale of court-fee stamps	3,008	4	0	4,987	10	0
Fines and penalties	......			185	8	0
Total	4,147	8	0	7,266	4	0
V.—Excise—						
License fees	585	0	0	360	0	0
Abkari	12,155	0	0	12,800	0	0

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91. R	a.	p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R	a.	p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—						
Revenue Refunds—						
(1) Stamps	......			57	10	0
(2) Excise	......			......		
Total	......			57	10	0
III.—Land Revenue—						
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Clerk and others.	24,468	7	1	31,594	3	0
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	......			......		
3. Lumbardari allowance	......			......		
4. Other Miscellaneous charges } 5. Karawas	2,211	11	11	1,621	3	0
5. Karawas				1,335	1	2
6. Miscellaneous	......			1,200	0	0
7. Travelling allowance to Officers and establishment.	1,698	10	6	779	4	9
Total	28,378	13	6	36,529	11	11
VI.—Stamps—						
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	26	7	9	56	9	0
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	39	13	9	66	9	3
Total	66	5	6	123	2	3

Farm of drugs	3,220 0 0	4,500 0 0
Fines, fees and confiscations	......	19 3 6
TOTAL	15,960 0 0	17,679 3 6
X.—REGISTRATION—		
Fees for registering documents	......	70 0 0
Fees for copies of registered documents	......	14 0 0
TOTAL	......	84 0 0
XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	......	201 1 2
General fees, fines and forfeitures	5,002 4 6	5,850 10 9
Miscellaneous	569 13 0	15 14 0
TOTAL	5,572 1 6	6,067 9 11
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—		
Hire of convicts	......	......
XVII.—POLICE—		
Fees, fines and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts).	......	61 4 0
TOTAL	......	61 4 0

XII.—REGISTRATION—		
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	......	22 12 0
Remuneration to copyists	......	5 0 0
Contingencies	......	......
TOTAL	......	27 12 0
XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—		
Criminal Courts—		
1. Contingencies	51 14 3	119 10 2
2. Refunds of Judicial Fines	......	5 12 6
TOTAL	51 14 3	125 6 8
XIXB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—		
1. District Jail Establishment	......	......
2. Supplies and services	2,141 8 3 (items 2–5)	1,758 3 1
3. Hospital charges		15 10 11
4. Miscellaneous contingencies		191 3 9
5. Lock-ups contingencies		1,486 13 2
TOTAL	2,141 8 3	3,451 14 11
XX.—POLICE—		
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables.	17,503 7 10	28,861 2 10
2. Travelling allowances and expenses	98 9 6	2,110 3 11
3. Supplies and services	3,863 15 9 (items 3–4)	10,522 0 3
4. Contingencies		3,307 14 4
5. Cattle pound contingencies	......	......
TOTAL	21,466 1 1	44,801 5 4
XXIV.—MEDICAL—		
1. Contribution towards dispensary	808 4 3 (items 1–2)	999 3 7
2. Allowance to Civil Surgeon		669 9 11
TOTAL	808 4 3	1,668 13 6

Annual Accounts of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1892—contd.

Heads of Receipt.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91. R	a.	p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R	a.	p.
XXV.—Miscellaneous—						
Other Items	309	2	5	133	4	9
Arboriculture	......			......		
Total Receipts	2,35,520	8	5	3,34,707	6	7
Closing balance	......			......		
GRAND TOTAL	......			......		

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91. R	a.	p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R	a.	p.
XXV.—Political—						
1. Salaries or allowances of Political Agent	5,693	8	9	5,200	0	0
2. Do. do. of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob).	10,740	10	2	7,979	10	0
3. Salaries of establishment	13,464	9	10	19,719	7	6
4. Travelling allowance of establishment	1,609	8	6	4,164	10	9
5. Ditto of officers	......			2,284	14	10
6. Supplies and services }	14,336	8	11	402	15	10
7. Contingencies }				9,742	8	5
8. N. W. Frontier charges (Levies)	40,241	2	3	52,244	11	8
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	......			3,323	13	6
10. Allowance to Agent, Governor-General's Office	1,200	0	0	3,600	0	0
Total	87,286	0	5	1,08,662	12	6
Travelling allowance paid by Examiner, Public Works and Ry. Accounts.	63	3	0	......		
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Donation for charitable purposes }	34	0	6	99	12	0
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges }				163	14	6
Total	34	0	6	263	10	6
XLV.—Civil Works—						
1. In charge of Civil Officers	......			17,597	4	0
2. Arboriculture	......			458	5	3
Total	......			18,055	9	3
Total Expenditure	1,40,296	2	9	2,13,767	12	10
Closing balance	......			......		
GRAND TOTAL	......			......		

Fort Sandeman:
The 15th May 1892.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement H.

List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
					Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars.		
1	Sardar Sanjar Khan Musakhel.	Hazi . . .	Musiani . .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a bullock valued at R25, 4th July 1889.	This case was brought up before a Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. Complainant's son, Jamal Khan, was present, and he agreed to abide by the statement of Shadi Khan Isani. Shadi Khan stated that Sanjar Khan had given up his claim by giving oath to Dowran Khan. Jirga decided that the case may be filed.	Filed.
2	Jalal Aziz and Hazi Khetrans.	Jitha, son of Pathan	Khosa, resident of Tuman	Bozdars . .	Three bullocks, 20th May 1889.	This case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It appeared that the Khetrans had failed to send any Motibir to the Khosa Chief, and the plaintiffs had been unable to furnish any proof in support of their claim before the Jirga. Jirga ordered the claim to be dismissed and the case filed.	Filed.
3	Isa Khan Nasir .	Manga . .	L[illegible]d . . .	Bozdar. . .	Robbery of ornaments valued at R30, 5th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. The accused is still at large and has not as yet returned to the Bozdar Tumman. The complainant was not present, and the Bozdar Chief said he had not succeeded in securing the arrest of the accused. The Jirga decided that the case may be filed for the present and be taken up again when the complainant points out the whereabouts of the accused.	Pending.
4	Jafirs . . .	......	Bozdars . .	......	Dispute at Gurgoji in Drug Ilaka and grievous hurt to Jafirs.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has remitted the balance of R130 due in this case, and this has been paid to the complainants.	Filed.
5	Lall Shah, son of Fakeer Shah Kharsin.	Gulshah, Ghulam Shah, Mir Shah, Amir Shah, Mihar Shah, Fakeer Shah, sons of Ali Shah, Kharsin.	Residents of Bhaglu in Bozdar hills .		Claim for half share of lands and moveable property, 13th December 1890.	This case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. It was decided that the land in dispute lies outside the limits of the Baluchistan Agency and the case should be struck off the register of the Zhob District and referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, for disposal.	Filed.

Statement H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
					Dera Ghazi Khan	District versus Bozdars—*contd.*	
6	Jalal Khan, son of Gulsher Musakhel.	Mehar Gul, Naho, and Hairo Bozdars, and Rahman and Samar Khetrans.	......	......	Theft of three camels and R70 spy money.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. On enquiry it was found that the thieves are the five accused persons who confess the commission of the offence. The camels have already been restored. Jirga is of opinion that the five accused should pay R12 each on account of spy money and R6 for Government fine within two months. The Bozdar and the Khetran Chiefs have been made responsible for the recovery of the amount from the respective accused.	This award has been carried out and case filed.
7	Jafirs . .	Mitha . .	Bozdar . .	......	Dispute between Jafirs and Bozdars.	The Jirga ordered that the complainants should point out any property they can of the accused within one month, and if he cannot do so, accused to be handed over to the Political Agent, Zhob.	Pending.
8	Amirshah Hasin .	Sona . . .	Chakrani . .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R240, 21st March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The plaintiff was not present, but the defendant Sona was present. The Tahsildar Barkhan stated that Amir Shah had said before him that he would settle the case with Sona Khan on oath. Jirga was of opinion that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should be asked to report when the case was settled, otherwise the case to be brought before the next Jirga. It was decided that the case be struck off. Should the Political Agent, Zhob, hereafter consider that the complainant has a claim against the defendant, the case will be brought up again.	Pending.
9	Rahman and Gharib Jafirs.	Malang, son of Mir Khan.	Bozdar		Claim for possession of Dab Motar lands, 27th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. The plaintiff was present. The defendent was represented by his brother Rahman. Jafirs stated that the land is divided in three parts— Gharib Khan and Rahman Khan . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ Sahak Khan Jafir . . . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ Muhammad and Hakim . . . . $\frac{1}{4}$	The parties have been unable to go to the Tahsildar Sangar as yet, and they have been ordered to go there on the 1st January 1892.

						and that Sahak Khan sold the cultivated portion of his land to Malang Khan, the defendant, but the Bozdars stated that they have been holding the possession of the whole land since forty years, and it is their property. Both parties have agreed to decide it by Shariat (Muhammadan Law). Jirja decided that the parties should attend before the Tahsildar, Sangar, in October 1891, who will send them together to Kazi Khuda Bux of Bughlani, and the parties will bring the Kazie's decision to the Tahsildar, who will forward it on to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. If any party does not attend on the fixed date, his claim will be dismissed.	Pending.
10	Jafirs . . .	Malang Khan, son of Mir Khan.	Bozdar . .	. . . .	Raid against Jafirs, 27th March 1891.	The parties have since settled the case amicably amongst themselves.	Filed.
11	Ishak Khan Jafir of Drug.	Bozdars and Kasranis	. .	. . . .	Grazing cattle in Jafirs' lands, 2nd June 1891.	The plaintiff reported that the defendants graze their cattle on their (Jafirs) lands, and that they may be prohibited from doing so. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and afterwards laid before the Jirga in September 1891. The Jirga marked a boundary line between the two tribes and case filed.	Filed.
12	Ghulam Muhammad, through his guardian Dildar, son of Haji Ladmani, residing in the Barkhan Tahsil.	Nasir, son of Khuda Bux, and Sahibdad, son of Usman.	Lahwani . .	Bozdars . .	Possession of hereditary property, 4th October 1891.	The plaintiff filed a petition that about five years ago his father died and left the following property: some land, twelve goats, and one pair of bullocks, two milch-cows and some other house hold property, which the defendants took possession of. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, was addressed on the subject. He has replied that the plaintiff himself made over the cattle, etc., to his cousin to take care of, and that if he has any claim he may be sent over to Dera Ghazi Khan for settlement. The plaintiff has been informed through the Tahsildar, Barkhan.	Pending.
13	Mir, son of Balil Huddian, residing in the Barkhan Tahsil.	Jalal . . .	Ahmedani . .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R32, 9th September 1891.	The plaintiff stated that about four years ago the defendant gave him two bullocks to be sold. After some time one of the bullocks was killed by some wild animals and the other died a natural death. Whereupon one Habib instituted proceedings against him, saying that the bullocks were stolen property and that they belonged to him. The Tahsildar, Barkhan, who tried the case, gave a decree against the plaintiff for R32, which amount was recovered from him. The plaintiff said that as the bullocks were given to him by the defendant, the R32 may be recovered from him. The matter has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, but no reply has yet been received.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities, and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Section.	Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
				DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* BOZDARS—*contd.*			
14	Rahim, son of Haider, resident of Ochri in Barkhan.	Alla and Chakar .	Shamalani .	Bozdars . .	Claim for R186-8-0 on account of value of cattle sold.	The plaintiff stated that about eight months ago the defendant No. 1 on the security of defendant No. 2 purchased 19 goats, 22 sheep and 7 kids from him for R186-8-0, and promised to pay the amount within six months. The defendant No. 1 has not paid anything as yet, and has sold all these goats, etc., to defendant No. 2. He asked that he may be redressed. The case has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, but no reply has yet been received.	Pending.
15	Shah Ali, son of Walidad Marri, residing at Kingri.	Alman . .	Yanglain Bozdar .		Claim for R10 as spy money, 26th August 1891.	The complainant stated that two of his bullocks were missing on the 29th June 1891. He appointed a spy on payment of R10, who traced the cattle to the house of the accused. He got back the bullocks, but the accused refused to refund the spy money. The case was brought up before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. Both parties were absent. The Bozdar Chief stated that the accused was living at Kingri, and the Jirga, ordered that the case may be made over to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will summon the parties and decide it. If the claim is proved, the Bozdar Chief to recover the amount from the accused; if not, the case to be dismissed.	The accused has gone back to his own Tumman from Kingri. The Deputy Commissioner asked to send him to the Tahsildar, Barkhan. Pending.
16	Lala, son of Dadu Sheikh, of Rakhni	Baluch Khan, son of Alam Khan.	Bozdar .	......	Claim for two cows in calf.	The plaintiff stated that before the arrival of the British in this country the defendant got the cousin of the plaintiff married and took R60. About three years ago his cousin died. The defendant returned the R60 and got the woman back with two cows on the condition that the woman shall not be married again, and that if she did so, the cows would be returned. The woman has since been married to another person, and he wishes the cows to be returned to him. The case has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
17	Daul, son of Ghulam Muhammad Lawani, residing in the Barkhan Tahsil.	Rahmatan, son of Azmat.	Lawani .	Bozdar . .	Claim for a woman	The plaintiff stated that about nine years ago the defendant's father had betrothed his daugher to the plaintiff's brother, who in return, according to the custom of the country, gave R22 in cash and some clothes to the defendant's father. The plaintiff's	Pending.

						brother also continued giving clothes for his would-be wife for nine years, when he was murdered by Muhammadans and Musa of Banji. After his brother's death the plaintiff continued to give clothes up to now. The defendant now refused to give the girl in marriage, and plaintiff prays for redress. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	
18	Douran, son of Rahim Khetran.	Usman, son of Azim		Bozdar . . .	R25 debt . .	The plaintiff stated that two years and four months ago the defendant purchased R10 worth of grain from a shopkeeper on his security and promised to pay the amount within six months with interest at R0-8-0 per mensem. The defendant has not yet paid the amount, which, with interest, now amounts to R25. Case was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who has replied that the defendant denies the allegation made by the plaintiff. Plaintiff ordered to go to the Bozdar Chief with his proof.	
19	Ahmed Khan, Mir Muhammad Khan, and Doran, Jafirs of Drug.	Shikari Khan .	Bozdar . .	...	Murder of four persons, forcible possession of land. claim for a girl and R14 in cash.	The complainants in this case charged the accused with the murder of four persons, forcible possession of lands, and claimed a girl and R14 in cash. The case was laid before a Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. Every claim with the exception of that for the girl was rejected. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, requested to have the award of the Jirga carried out.	Pending.
20	Khan Duffadar Levies Bozar Musakhel.	Gaji . . .	Namardi . .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R11 on account of half share of a horse.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were absent. Umaid Babak Khan on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mir Khan Mukaddam on behalf of the defendant, were present. Mir Khan admitted the claim to be correct, but said that the plaintiff owed some money to the defendant, which Umaid Babak Khan did not admit. Jirga decided that Mir Khan should send the defendant, R11 to the Tahsildar, Musakhel, at Kingri, where the defendant should give oath to the plaintiff for his (defendant's) claim. In case the plaintiff admits the defendant's claim he will be paid R11 minus the amount due by him to the defendant. The defendant to appear at Kingri within one month, otherwise R11 to be cut from the pay of the Ghulamani Bozdars and paid to the plaintiff. In case the plaintiff fails to appear before the Tahsildar, he will have to accept whatever the defendant pays. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since written that he recovered R11 from the Bozdars and sent to this office by a remittance transfer receipt. This has however not been received, and a non-payment certificate has been called for from Quetta, on receipt of which a duplicate copy will be obtained.	Pending.

STATEMNET H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars—*concld.*			
21	Rahim Shah Kharsin.	Ahmed and Rahim, son of Haider.	Resident of Basti .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R800, or possession of Dharkhanwala lands, 26th August 1891.	The plaintiff stated that the defendant had sold this land to him for R800 and given a registered deed, but that he does not give possession of it to him. The case was brought before the Jirga in September 1891. The defendant was absent: at the request of the plaintiff it was decided that the Tahsildar, Sanghar, should summon the defendant and enquire into the case. If he gives the possession of the land so much the better; otherwise, the Tahsildar should send a report about the case which will then be taken up at the next Jirga.	Pending.
22	Sayad Hakim Shah Kharsin of Drug.	Ahman, son of Ahmedan.	Jalalani . .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R58 .	Plaintiff in this case states that R58 are due to him from defendants. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who has replied to say that the defendant denies the claim. The Tahsildar, Barkhan, informed to make further enquiries from the plaintiff.	Pending.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Gurchanis.			
1	Babar Khan Jalalani.	Sher, Shahi Allu .	Sulemain Durkani .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a donkey valued at R35, 4th December 1890.	The case was again laid before the Jirga in September 1891. Complainant was unable to furnish any proof in support of his claim. He said that the case may be filed for the present. Jirga decided that the case may be filed and may be taken up again when the complainant files another complaint with sufficient proof.	Filed.
2	Raman Hakimani Khetran.	Gulzar, Ganda Goalagh.		Gurchani . . .	Theft of a bullock, 15th May 1890.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. After long discussion Jirga decided that Gulzar should state on oath that he knows nothing of the bullock. Gulzar refused to take oath, and said he would redress the complainant. Jirga decided that he should pay R20 on account of the bullock within one month, and also R5 as a fine. Gurchani Chief made responsible for the payment. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since remitted R20, which have been paid to the complainant. The fine has also been recovered and credited to Government by the Deputy Commissioner.	Filed.

3	*Ismail Bel Khel*	Bhagu	Alkani	Gurchani	Theft of three cows, 31st July 1890.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The accused was present. The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated that the complainaut had relinquished his claim.	Case filed.
4	Sher Khan Lullah Khetran.	Rahman	Durkani	Gurchani	Claim for three bullocks and R25-4, 28th September 1890.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. Jirga decided that the defendant's uncle should pay R60 to the plaintiff within three months. Both parties agreed to this. The amount has not yet been paid. The Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the subject.	Pending.
5	Alladad, son of Fouja Jogiyani.	Bakshan, son of Bijar Khan.	......	Gurchani	Theft of two bullocks, 18th September 1890.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The witnesses in the case not being present, the case was postponed till the next Jirga.	Pending.
6	Zarif Shah, son of Futteh Shah.	Musa Chhajra	Resident of Thal Hairo.	......	Theft of two mares, 23rd September 1890.	The case was laid before a Jirga in September 1891. The Jirga decided that Latif, who was proved to be the real accused, should pay R480 within ten months and furnish security for payment, or in default be confined in the Political lock-up. If Latif cannot prove Hasil to be his accomplice, the case to be struck off the Dera Ghazi Khan list. If he proves Hasil to be his accomplice, Hasil to pay half of the above sum. Latif is a Khetran, and has returned to Mohna.	Latif accused has been given six months' time to pay R480. Pending.
7	Haji and Lall Linjain.	Sona and Paja	Alkani	Gurchanis	Theft of two bullocks, 11th December 1890.	The case was brought up before a Jirga at Chacha in September 1891. The complainant was not willing to give oath to the Motabirs of the village at the last Jirga, and has not appeared at the recent Jirga, even at Chacha. The Khetran Chief gave oath to Baja Alkani and Gulzar Ganda Goalagh before the Jirga. They stated on oath that the tracks did not enter their village, and nobody reported them. Jirga decided that the case may be filed.	Filed.
8	Ali Murad Khetran	Mangan	Phuldani	Gurchani	Theft of a mare, December 1890.	The case was brought up before a Jirga in September 1891. Jirga decided that the case may be filed. Should the complainant hereafter be able to discover any property belonging to the accused, he should apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who will attach the property proved to belong to the accused.	Filed.
9	Hotak Nasir	Aziz, son of Sona	Alkani	Gurchani	Theft of two goats and one sheep, 17th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891 at Chacha. The complainant was not present, nor his witness appeared before the Jirga. The accused was present. Jirga could not tender any opinion in the absence of the complainant, and his witnesses who were summoned but did not attend. Jirga ordered that the complainant be warned to appear at the next Jirga, or his case would be dismissed.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF OR CLAIMANT.	DEFENDANT.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* GURCHANIS.—*contd.*			
10	Dada Chacha Khetran.	Drihan Kalai and Sewa Gonda Goalagh.	......	Gurchani . .	Theft of a bullock .	The case was brought up before a Jirga in September 1891. The complainant and Sewa Gonda Goalagh were present. According to the Baluch custom Sewa Gonda Goalagh was asked to state on oath. He stated that he saw Drihan and Zul Kalvis taking the bullock from Talang. Samand Alkani and Gonda Goalagh corroborate the statement of Sewa Khan. Drihan and Zal are not present. Jirga was of opinion that the case be postponed to the next Jirga. Ordered that the complainant be sent to the Leghari Chief who will have him redressed if the case is proved against the accused Kalvis.	The complainant was sent to the Leghari Chief who did not redress him. Case will be taken up at the next Jirga. Pending.
11	Jehan Khan Chacha	Shadu, son of Hasid	......	Ghurchani . .	Claim for R69 on account of balance price of a mare.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It was found that R19 only were due by the defendant. Gurchani Chief ordered to recover this amount within two months.	Pending.
12	Dad, son of Mehra Chacha.	Mulguday . .	Shahwain .	Gurchani . .	Claim for a bullock.	The complainant stated before the Jirga in September 1891 that the real thief was Drihan Kalai. Ordered that the complainant should be sent to the Leghari Chief, who will enquire into the case.	Pending.
13	Azmat Khetran .	Shadan, Ganda Goalagh.	......	Gurchanis . .	Claim for two bullocks.	Case dismissed by the Jirga in September 1891 for want of proof.	Filed.
14	Karim, son of Raha Khetran.	Murai Khosa .	......	......	Claim for R46, balance price of a mare, 26th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. The defendant being absent, the case postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.
15	Dal Khan Sher Muhammad Mat.	Dinan Bhagoo Zehro and Shadoo Miran.	Alkani . .	Gurchani .	Theft of a gun valued at R200.	The defendants denied the commission of the offence on oath. The complainant was satisfied and the case filed.	Filed.
16	Aziz, son of Lingani, resident of Barkhan.	Latif Lar and Radu, son of Jiurin Rotar.	......	......	Theft of two bullocks valued at R60 and R20 as spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Latif was present, but Rodu was not. Latif denied the commission of the offence. The occurrence of the theft being reported to have been in the Barkhan ilaka, the Jirga was of opinion that the case be made over to the Tahsildar, Barkhan,	Pending.

						who should make full enquiries about the case and find out from the complainant whatever proof he has against Latif. If Rodu is found an abettor in the offence, or if it is proved that he joined in the commission of the offence, the Tahsildar should send the complainant to the Gurchani Chief, who will have him redressed if the claim is proved. Otherwise the case to be taken up at the next Jirga. Latif and Rodu stated that they had sold the cattle to Sheran Lashari of Mozufferpore District. Warrant will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan District, for the arrest of Sheran and the cattle.	
17	Baik Khan Leghari, resident of Khajuri.	Azad, Dadu Samdad.	Alkhani . .	Gurchani . .	Claim for R21 on account of spy money.	The plaintiff said before the Jirga in September 1891 that the defendants stole his five donkeys about a year ago, which he had since recovered, but the amount of spy money was still due. The defendants were absent. Sardar Jallab Khan stated he knew nothing about the case. Jirga was of opinion that the case may be taken up at the next Jirga, when the plaintiff and defendant should be asked to appear.	Pending.
18	Sheran Waya of Rakhni.	Jano Ganda Gaolagh.	......	......	Claim for R6 out of R12 spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. By the evidence of Mir Waga produced by the plaintiff the Gurchani Chief admitted that he would recover R6 on account of the spy money from the defendant within one month. Jirga was of opinion that the Gurchani Chief be requested to recover the R6 within one month for payment to the plaintiff. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since sent R6, which have been paid to the plaintiff.	Filed.
19	Alihan, son of Kalu Khan Issani.	Arzi and Ibrahim .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Claim for one cow .	The case was laid before a Jirga at Chacha on 25th September 1891. The complainant was not present. The accused Arzi, who was present, admitted the claim to be right, but said that he had not got the original cow, that he had settled the case with the complainant, and that he would have him redressed within two months. Shadu Khan Issani, Mukaddum, verified the statement of Arzi, but added that no decison had been made about the spy money. Jirga was of opinion that the parties having settled the claim with each other the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should make enquiries about the claim for spy money. If the complainant states on oath that he paid the spy money, the accused should pay this to the complainant. The accused agreed to this.	The complainant could not prove his claim for the spy money. Case filed.
20	Balo, son of Tajo Ladwani, resident of Basti Shadu Khan Issani.	Arzi, son of Sona .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Claim for a cow valued at R30.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties agreed to abide by the statement on oath of one Karam Ali Khetran. As Karam Ali was not present, case postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Gurchanis—*concld.*			
21	Alum Kha and Jano Musakhel.	Bhagoo Miroo Maddat.	Gurchani Bozdar Khetran.	...	Claim for three donkeys and R40 spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It was proved that the complainants, who were not present, had relinquished their claim. Jirga decided that the case may be filed.	Filed.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Tibbi Lunds.			
1	Gul Linijani	Mangha	Tibbi	Lunds	Claim for the decision of partnership of mares, 4th September 1888.	It was decided by the Jirga in March 1891 that the defendant should pay R150 to the complainant. The Tibbi Lund Chief stated before the Jirga in September 1891 that the defendant was a pauper and could not pay the full amount. He was directed to attach defendant's property and recover as much as possible, and report to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, by the 15th October 1891.	Pending.
2	Faizkhan Khetram Mirzani.	Nur, son of Gool Goali.	Tibbi	Lund	Claim for R72, 22nd October 1890.	The defendant in this case cannot be found, and it is not known where he is. Jirga decided that the plaintiff should try and find out his whereabouts before next Jirga. If found, the case will be taken up by the next Jirga.	Pending.
3	Sardar Mehrab Khan Tummandar Khetran.	Shahdad, son of Gaman.	Resident of Tibbi Lund.	...	Claim for ornaments and debts amounting to R110, 28th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties being present agreed with each other and fixed the amount of the claim at R90, for which sum the defendant will serve the plaintiff at R5 per mensem cash besides food and clothes so long as the debt is not cleared off. Out of the R5, defendant will get R2 cash monthly, and the balance will be credited to his account in payment of the claim. Defendant to be sent to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, and the case filed.	Filed.
4	Shadu Chacha Khetran.	Mihan, son of Mobarik Khosa.	Resident of Tibbi Lund.	...	Claim for a mare for R160, 28th March 1891.	The defendant is in jail at Dera Ghazi Khan. Jirga decided that on the expiry of his term he should be sent to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will decide the case.	Pending.
5	Sardar Nurkhan, son of Khana Has'n.	Budhlia, caste Rind.	Resident of Tibbi Lund.	...	Claim for R14 on account of price of a bullock, 13th August 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. The plaintiff was not present. The defendant was present and admitted the claim to be correct. He said he could not pay the amount in cash but would give cattle for the amount, which the	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, reports the plaintiff has been redressed. Case filed.

						Khetran Chief accepted. Jirga decided that either the plaintiff or some one else as his representative should go to the Tibbi Lund Chief, who will have the cattle, worth R14, given to him.	
6	Gulla, son of Jumman, shoe-maker of Tibbi Lund, resident of Barkhan	Jumman, shoe-maker.	Tibbi Lund	...	Abduction of complainant's brother's widow, July 1891.	The complainant says the accused abducted his brother's widow about three months ago and claims recovery of the woman, or R160, as compensation. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* KHOSAS.

1	Rahim Shah Kharsin	Gaman	Khosa	...	Claim for R79.	Case struck off the Zhob Register and sent to the Khosa Chief for decision.	Filed.
2	Gulshah Kharsin	Tambu	Khosa	...	Claim for R20 on account of camels.	The sum of R15 agreed at the Jirga held in March 1891 to be paid to the plaintiff has not yet been paid. Jirga ordered that the money may be paid within one month. This has not yet been paid. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, addressed on the subject.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* KASRANIS.

1	Rahim Khan, son of Gulkhan Jafir.	Umar, son of Buksha	...	Kasrani	Claim for Tanga lands.	In accordance with the agreement arrived at the Jirga held in March 1891, the parties attended before Moulvi Futth Muhammed, who decided that the plaintiff had failed to prove his claim against the defendant, and consequently his case was dismissed. The Moulvi's decision was that the land was not in the possession of the defendant, but that it was in possession of Syud Gul Shah. If the plaintiff wished, he could file a separate suit against Syud Gul Shah.	Filed.
2	Isots	Naurang, son of Bakhash.	...	Kasrani	Grevious hurt, 18th April 1890.	The accused has not yet been arrested. Both parties being absent, Jirga decided that the case should be postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.
3	Rahim Khan, son of Gul Khan, Jafir.	Dostu and Rahim, sons of Allahdad, Mela and Jalali.	...	Kasrani	Burning twelve huts of the complainant's, 25th November 1890.	The case is being enquired into by the Tahsildars, Musakhel and Fort Munro.	Pending.
4	Mehru Jagir	Bira	...	Kasrani	Claim for R70 on account of a rifle, 27th March 1891.	Defendant not having been found, case postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF OR CLAIMANT.	DEFENDANT. Name	DEFENDANT. Section,	DEFENDANT. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
				DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* **KASRANI**—*contd.*			
5	Rahim Khan and Kaisir Jafir.	Umar Bukshan and Ahmed.		Kasranis .	Claim for a girl, 27th March 1891.	The case was brought up before a Jirga in September 1891. Jirga decided that Daulat and Gula Khan, Kasrani Mukkadams, should pay to the complainants R100, *i. e* 50 within three and 50 within six months. Nothing has yet been paid. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gazi Khan, addressed to recover the amount.	Pending.
6	Dispute between Isots and Kasranis for Dub lands .			. . .	. . .	The Jirga decided that the case should be referred to Sharial, and that the parties should attend before the Tahsildar, Sangar, in November 1891.	The parties could not attend at Sangar in November 1891. They have been asked to attend on 15th April 1892. Pending.
7	Tola, son of Bukhtyar Mirzai.	Pandhai . .		Kasranis	Claim for Mussamat Jano, widow of Daulat, brother of the plaintiff.	The case was brought before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties agreed to settle the case between themselves.	Filed.
8	Charagh Shah Kharsin.	Nur Khan, son of Shalim Khan.		Kasrani	Abduction of complainant's wife, 24th June 1891	This case was brought up before a Jirga at Drug in September 1891. Complainant was absent. It was ordered that the parties should attend at Manka. Sardar Bahadur Khan and Sardar Fazul Ali Khan stated that the parties attended at Manka, when the complainant gave up the claim. The case was again taken up at Fort Munro, where the parties did not attend. The complainant's son was present, and said that the woman was abducted on account of adultery. It was decided that, although the complainant had given up his claim, yet the case should be decided, so that other Kharsins may not keep any grudge in their minds. Ordered that the case should be taken up at the next Jirga and until then the complainant and his wife should remain in Government ilaka.	Pending.
				DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* **LEGHARIS.**			
1	Fairy Jehanani Khetran.	Ghazan Samwlani .	Resident of Leghari country .		Claim for two bullocks valued at	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The Khetran Chief stated that the plaintiff had been ill and	The plaintiff has since given up his claim.

					R61-8, 10th February 1891.	unable to go to the Leghari Chief. Tummundar was directed to send him to the Leghari Chief. The plaintiff was willing to abide by the oath of the Motabir of the defendant's section. Jirga decided that the plaintiff should go within two months to Leghari Chief who will give oath to the Mukkadum of the defendant's section. If Mukkadum takes oath the claim to be dismissed, otherwise plaintiff to be redressed and the defendant punished.	Filed.
2	Umar Hasin Khetran.	Jalalahu	Ahmedani	Leghari	Theft of a cow, 20th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Accused was ready to take oath, but complainant did not give him oath. With consultation of Aliban Khan Hasin and Haddi Khan Huddiani, Jirga decided that the complainant should appear before Haddi Khan within two months, who will have him redressed if the claim is proved in his favour; otherwise, case to be taken up at the next Jirga. Ordered that if the complainant does not appear before Haddi Khan within two months claim to be dismissed.	The complainant has given up his claim on the oath of the accused. Filed.
3	Mir Adam Khan, Resaldar.	Ali Muhammad	Aliani	Leghari	Claim for half share of Kachi lands.	The case is still pending	Pending.
4	Rahmatan, Nazir, Mitha and Ali Muhammad Shaik Rotar, Khetrans.	Muhammad Jalal Karam and Bagoo.	Huddiani	Legharis	Land dispute	Case pending the settlement of boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan.	Pending.
5	Imam Bux, son of Naurang Mohma Khetran.	Umar	Huddiani	Leghari	Claim for R40	Plaintiff's claim proved to be a valid one. Leghari Chief stated before the Jirga that the defendant was a pauper and could not pay the amount at once. Both parties agreed that the Leghari Chief should send cattle worth R40 to Rakhni within two months to Rahmatan and Dadu, Khetrans, who should make the cattle over to the plaintiff. The Deputy Commissioner has since remitted R40 in cash, which have been paid to the plaintiff.	Filed.
6	Wazir Waga Khetran	Shahak	Nangri	Leghari	Claim for a mare	The Jirga in September 1891 decided that the Khetran Chief should send the plaintiff within two months to Leghari Chief, who will have him redressed. If plaintiff does not appear within two months before the Leghari Chief the Leghari Chief will send such amount to the Khetran Chief as may be proved on enquiry. The case has since been settled.	Filed.
7	Tagiya, son of Aladad Dom, Khetran.	Malang	Samalani	Leghari	Claim for a cow	Defendant admitted the claim to be correct. Jirga decided that the Leghari Chief should recover R28 within two months and remit the amount for payment to the plaintiff. This has not yet been done. Deputy Commissioner addressed on the subject.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—continued.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence, and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
8	Dadu Dadwani Khetran.	Mitha . .	Shalmani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for R16 on account of price of goats.	Malang Khan stated before the Jirga that instalments had been fixed for the payment of the amount, and that the defendant was paying the instalments. Jirga was of opinion that the case may be filed. Ordered that the case may remain pending till the amount is paid in full.	Pending.
9	Dadu Dadwani Khetran.	Chakar . .	Shalmani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for R40 on account of goats.	Jirga decided that the defendant should pay within two months R36, at which sum the claim is fixed. Leghari Chief ordered to recover the amount within the time allowed, and in default to attach all defendant's property.	Pending.
10	Dadu Dadwani Khetran.	Shahak . .	Bulmani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for R52 on account of goats.	The Leghari Chief stated before the Jirga that the defendant was a pauper. Either the plaintiff should accept cattle in compensation or get the money by instalments. Plaintiff accepted the latter proposal, and it was decided that R26 be paid at the kharif and R26 at the rabi harvests. Leghari to recover the amount.	Pending.
11	Yakoob Dadwani Khetran.	Nek, Majawar of Sakhi Sarwar			Claim for R6, balance price of a mare.	The Leghari Chief stated the defendant had gone away somewhere. He was directed to send for him at the next Sakhi Sarwar Fair and settle the case. Plaintiff was ordered to attend there.	Pending.
12	Kamal Lohmu Khetran.	Danran . .	Bashemani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for one bullock, one cow and R6 spy money.	The Leghari and Khetran Chiefs decided the case before the Jirga as follows :— If Haider Rahmani (spy) states on oath that Danran is the thief, the complainant should be redressed; otherwise, Haider should pay R6 back on account of spy money. Haider stated before the Jirga that Danran was not the thief, and he paid back the R6. Complainant then gave up his claim.	Filed.
13	Smailan Hasin .	Dad Ali . .	Ahmedani . .	Leghari .	Theft of a bullock and R5 as spy money.	After long discussion the Jirga settled that the complainant should go to the Leghari Chief within two months, who will have him redressed. The Barkhan Tahsildar asked to send the complainant to Leghari Chief.	Pending.

14	Dostu, son of Lashkari Khan Batwani, resident of Barkhan.	Fakir .	Gandsur .	Leghari .	Claim for R60, compensation for adultery, 9th September 1891.	About four years ago the defendant committed adultery with the plaintiff's wife. The case was referred to arbitrators who decided that the defendant should pay the plaintiff R160 in cash and should give one sword and a woman in marriage. The plaintiff has received all but R60: case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has replied that the plaintiff has been redressed. Tahsildar Barkhan asked to enquire from the plaintiff. Pending.
15	Sheran, son of Rustam.	Homan Bacha and Fajoo.	Kaloi and Fort Munro Thana	Legharis Levis.	Claim for a cow and a bullock, 20th November 1891.	One cow and a bullock were stolen from the complainant's house in November 1891. The tracks of the animals were traced to the Thana at Fort Munro. The complainant suspects the accused Levies of having committed the theft. Matter referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
16	Suleman, son of Kala Mirasi.	Gool Dhan and Sooba.	Ahmedani .	Leghari	Theft of a mare. R40 on account of spy money, January 1889.	About the month of January 1889 the complainant's mare was stolen from Mohwa. On payment of R40 as spy money he has got the mare traced to the defendant. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, addressed on the subject.	Pending.
17	Sheran, son of Umar Mohma Khetran.	Karmoo .	Zanglani .	Leghari .	Theft of two cows, and a calf.	The complainant's two cows and a calf were stolen in January 1892, and their tracks were traced to the house of the accused. On enquiry from him the accused admitted the commission of the offence and returned one cow and the calf. He said the other cow had died. The complainant claims compensation for the cow reported to be dead. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
18	Nuran, son of Sakee Dom.	Futteh Khan, Gullun Khan, Mitha, Khan and Baluch Khan, Mukkadams.		......	Theft of a bullock valued at R40, 21st May 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Futteh Khan, Mukaddam, said that really a bullock belonging to the complainant went astray at Choti Bala, but it went back into the Khetran country with Khetrani's other cattle. As the tracks of the bullock were not taken out of Choti, where the bullock was lost, Jirga decided that if the Mukaddams of Choti Bala could prove within two months that the original bullock was in the Khetran country, so much the better; otherwise, the Leghari Chief should recover R30, the price of the bullock, and remit for the redress of the complainant. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since remitted R30, which have been paid to the complainant.	Filed.
19	Feroz Shah, son of Inayet, Said Bukhari.	Aziz and Rahim .		Legharis	Claim for four camels valued at 285 and R8 spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant was absent, nor was any proof brought forward before the Jirga on his behalf. Jirga decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should send the complainant to the Leghari Chief within three months, who will have the complainant redressed if the claim be proved.	Pending.

Statement H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91, and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Section.	Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
						Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Legharis—concld.	
20	Sondayar, son of Sona Waga.	Hasan, son of Ghulam Hosain.		Leghari	Claim for R20 on account of spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant was present, and the accused was not. The complainant was asked to state on oath the amount he had paid as spy money. He said he had paid R12. Jirgah decided that the Leghari Chief should recover this amount plus R6 as fine from the accused. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since sent the R12 to the office, which amount has been paid to the complainant.	Filed.
21	Khaidar, son of Yaru Jamalani, resident of Bagha.	Miran . . .		Leghari	Claim for a mare valued at R180, 15th August 1891.	The case brought before the Jirga in September 1891. From the enquiries made it appeared that the tracks of the mare, disappeared at Jogdin in the Leghari country. The Leghari Chief said that a search had been made in his ilaka, but no trace of the mare was found. He promised to make a further search. Jirga decided that the complainant should try to find out the trace of the mare, and the Leghari Chief should also have a thorough search made in his ilaka. If no trace is found within one year, the case may be brought up before the Jirga again.	Filed. Pending.
22	Gullan Khan Liharyai.	Mashak, son of Bahal.	Ahmedani . .	Leghari . .	Theft of a mare, 9th September 1891. . .	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891, when the complainant was present, but the accused was not. Jirga decided that the complainant should go within three months to the Leghari Chief, who will enquire into the case, and will have the complainant redressed if the claim were proved.	The Leghari Chief has been unable to settle the case, which has been postponed to next Jirga. Pending.
23	Wazdal Kasmani Khetran.	Chakar . .	Bashermani . .	Leghari .	Claim for two camels, 26th August 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were absent. From the enquiries made, it appeared that the defendant was living at Chappar Dhaka. Jirga decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should summon the defendant and have the plaintiff redressed if the claim were proved.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* HOTWANIS.

1	*Alladad, son of Fonj Ali.*	Jana and Bahadur	......	Hotwanis .	. Claim for a sword and a strap, September 1890.	The complainant in this case states that the defendants stole two of his bullocks in September 1890. and took them away to their country. After some time the complainant in return robbed the defendant's bullocks, but while he was on his way back the defendants overtook him at Fort Munro and got back their bullocks. They also took away from him by force his sword and strap, for the recovery of which he now prays. The bullock case has since been settled by themselves. Matter referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* KHETRANS.

1	Miskan, son of Shah Hussain Alkani.	Khuda Bux, son of Malguzar Durkani.	. Resident of Raukan .		Abduction of claimant's wife, 23rd November 1890.	The Jirga held in March 1891 decided that the accused should pay R300 in cash and R200 worth of cattle to the complainant. The case was again brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant has since died. The Gurchani Chief stated that he had received R320 in cash and cattle worth R180 were still due. He said the complainant's son was now living in the Khetran country. Jirga decided that the cattle should be made over to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will give them to the complainant's son if living in the Khetran country; otherwise, the Bozdar Chief will send him to the Tahsildar. This to be done within one month.	The complainant has since been redressed. Case filed.
2	Paliya, son of Shera Chanderia.	Said Khan .	. Chakani	. Khetran .	. Theft of two cows, 5th December 1890.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It appeared that the complainant had not appeared before the Tahsildar, Barkhan, as ordered at the last Jirga. Jirga was willing to dismiss the case, but gave one more chance to the complainant, who should appear before the Barkhan Tahsildar within one month. If he fails to carry out this order, his claim will be dismissed and case filed.	Pending.
3	Gama Jiyani Khosa	Yar Khan Huddiani.	Resident of Rakni .	......	Claim for a cow valued at R40 and R6 as spy money, 8th September 1890.	From enquiry before the Jirga in September 1891 it appeared that Yar Khan was a spy. He said he had seen the cow of the features mentioned by complainant with Haibatan Huddiani, and that the latter had sold the cow to Khamisa Khetran of Dab, and that he had himself taken R6 as spy money. Dewa Mukaddam verified the statement of Yar Khan. Haibatan was absent. Jirga was of opinion that the Leghari Chief should send Haibatan to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, within two months. The Tahsildar should take the cow from Khamisa and send it to the Nawab, who will have it verified by the complainant. If he identifies it as his, the complainant to be redressed for the cow and the spy money; otherwise, claim to be dismissed, and in case of dismissal of the case the spy money to be returned to the complainant.	

STATEMENT, H—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF OR CLAIMANT.	DEFENDANT.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* KHETRANS.			
4	Gulshah Kharsin .	Dowran Khan .	Chacha . .	Khetran . .	Claim for R15 debt	Both parties being residents of this district, case struck off the Dera Ghazi Khan register.	Filed.
5	Post at Bematta .	......	......	......	......	According to the boundary line proposed between the Punjab and the Baluchistan, Bematta will be within the Punjab limits.	Filed.
6	Horan Khan Kalai	Umar . . .	Dadwani . .	Khetran . .	Attempt to murder the complainant and claim for R66 debt, dated 13th July 1892.	The case having occurred in this district, it was struck off the register of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Filed.
7	Mitha Khan Bozdar	Sahak Khan, servant of Kadir Bux.	......	Khetran . .	Claim for R60 debt, dated 26th August 1891.	Both the Bozdar and Khetran Chiefs stated before the Jirga in September 1891 that the parties had mutually agreed that the defendant should pay R60 within six months, which the plaintiff will recover himself. Jirga decided that the case be filed. The plaintiff can file another suit if money is not paid to him after six months.	Filed.
8	Sona Khan, Ghulamani Bozdar.	Koura, son of Hassan Mirasi.	Resident of Mohma	Khetran . .	Abduction of complainant's wife, dated 28th July 1891.	The Jirga of September 1891 decided that the accused should pay R300 to the complainant. This has since been done and the case filed.	Filed.
9	Haibatan, son of Shah Beg Hudiani.	Mitha . . .	......	Khetran . .	Theft of two bullocks and R4 as spy money, 7th May 1891.	From enquiry before the Jirga in September 1891, it appeared that the complainant had been redressed for one bullock and R3 spy money, but still had a claim for one bullock and R1 spy money. The Leghari and Khetran Chiefs had verbally agreed to settle this case by giving oath to the accused. It appeared that the tracks had entered the house of the accused and the bullock was with him. The complainant valued the bullock at R40 on oath. Jirga decided that the accused should either return the original bullock and R1 or pay R41 within two months. The Barkhan Tahsildar to have the decision carried out. Both parties agreed to this.	Filed. Pending.

10	*Doda, son of Hotan Khosa*	Pir Bux and Ghazi Khosas.	Resident of Barkhan Illaka.	...	Claim for a girl named Jaggi, betrothed to the son of plaintiff, 26th May 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were present. It appeared that the betrothal was contingent on payment of R160 by the plaintiff. The plaintiff did not pay the money, and the defendant did not give the girl. The Girga decided that the claim be dismissed.	Filed.
11	Hema Ram and Chander Bhan, Hindus.	...			Highway robbery of property valued at R53-2-6, 29th October 1891.	Case filed for want of proof against the Khetrans.	Filed.

Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Musakhels.

1	Sadar Muhammad Khan and Darwesh Muhammad, Bozdars.	Sher Lehazai	Musakhel .	...	Injury to a camel, 13th February 1891.	The Jirga held in September 1891 found the accused guilty of the offence, and ordered that the accused should pay R26 to the complainant by way of compensation for the injury, within two months. This amount has been recovered and remitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Filed.

Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Jagirs, Isots and Kharsins.

1	Massu, son of Umaf, caste Lund.	Jaffir . .		Isots . . .	Theft of two camels valued at R200, 27th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant being absent, case was again postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.
2	Rahim Khan, Rustomzai Bozdar.	Sasjar and Kachar.	Isots . . .	...	Claim for R103 debt, 26th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were absent. The Mukaddams of the tribe of the defendant admitted the claim to be correct, but said that a part of the amount had been paid. They could not say how much had been paid and what was the balance due. Jirga ordered that the plaintiff should appear before the Tahsildar, Musakhel, within two months, who will make enquiries and have the plaintiff redressed for the amount which may be proved still due.	The Tahsildar, Musakhel, reports the plaintiff has been redressed. Filed.
3	Sahibdad Boz'ar .	Jamal Jafrani	Resident of	Drug . . .	Murder of Kashmir Muhammad.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It appeared that the case was an old one, and the occurrence took place before the Sibi Settlement. Jirga decided that the case may be filed. The Bozdar Chief was made responsible for the good conduct of the complainant.	Filed.
4	Syad Muhammad Hasain Khan.	Gulzar and Gulachi Jira.	Jafirs . . .	...	Claim for R65 debt, 2nd September 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The defendants being absent, case was postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.

STATEMENT H, —*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92 showing the action taken in each case*— contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
	Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* **Jagirs, Isots and Kharisins**—*contd.*						
5	Abdul Rahman, son of Mir Khan Bozdar.	Ali, son of Musa of Drug.		Jafir . . .	Claim for a girl named Bukhtawar, betrothed to the son of the complainant.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were present. From enquiry it appeared that the plaintiff promised to give his daughter in betrothal to the defendant, who in return promised to pay R40 and give the daughter of his brother in betrothal to the plaintiff's son. In the meantime the brother of the defendant died, and he married the widow of his brother. The plaintiff urged the defendant to marry his daughter, which he refused. The plaintiff said that he returned R40 which he had received from the defendant for his daughter. The defendant then gave up his claim for the plaintiff's daughter, but promised to give his brother's daughter to plaintiff's son, as already agreed to. The defendant admitted the receipt of R40. Plaintiff's witnesses to the defendant's promise being absent, the Jirga decided that plaintiff should go to the Tahsildar, Musakhel, who should make enquiries into the case in the presence of Rahim Shah Kharsin, Kalu Khan Jafir, and Naurang Khan Bozdar, and settle the case on the majority of votes and report the decision within three months.	The parties have setted the case amongst themselves. Filed.
	Miscellaneous.						
1	Alam Khan and Jano, Mussakhels.	Bagho, Meru, Jara	Alkani Bozdar, Khetran.	...	Claim for three donkeys valued at R120 and R40 as spy money.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated before the Jirga at Chacha in September 1891 that the complainants had told him they gave up their claim. The complainants were absent. Jirga decided case should be filed. Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered that the Tahsildar should enquire from the complainants if they really give up the claim and report.	The Tahsildar has reported the complainants have given up their claim. Filed.
2	Hakim Khan Khudrani, Jafir of Drug.	Isots, Bozdars and Kasranis			Grazing cattle in Drug, Gurgoji and Karkan.	It has been decided that Drug, Gurgoi and Karkan are in the Zhob Agency, and Bozdars and Kasranis, etc., grazing cattle, within those limits are liable to pay Tirni.	Filed.
3	Dispute between Kasranis, Jafirs and Bozdars regarding Garkana lands in the hills.					Case pending settlement of boundary between the Panjab and Baluchistan.	Pending.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* WAZIRIS.

1	Futteh Khan Nasir	Shadam, Muhammad and Sandagar.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris . .	Theft of three camels, July 1890.	The case filed for want of proof against the accused . .	Filed.
2	Malik Sarwar Khan Sherani.	Dost Mir and Zaman.	Abdul Rahman, Khel.	Waziris . .	Theft of twenty-one cows and sixty sheep.	Case still under reference	Pending.
3	Malik Sarwar Khan Sherani.	Waziris . .	Names not known		Theft of two mares, August 1890.	One of the mares has already been restored. The Deputy Commissioner had fixed R60 as compensation for the other which he has been asked to send to this office for payment to the complainant.	Pending.
4	Futteh Din and Allahdin.	Waziris . .	Names not known		Murder of Futteh Din and theft of eight donkeys, 9th August 1890.	The case was laid before the Jirga in Tank in December 1891. No trace of offenders found. Case ordered to be filed.	Filed.
5	Surfraz Khan, Mehir Shah, Jehan Shah, and Muhammad Afzal, Nasirs.	10 Waziris . .	Names, etc., not known		Theft of nine camels, and wounding complainant No. 17, 27th September 1890.	This case was laid before the Jirga in Tank in January 1892. No trace of offenders having been found, case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
6	Futteh Khan and Jehangir, Nasirs.	22 Waziris . .	Names, etc., not known		Theft of four camels and other property, all valued at R600, 25th August 1890.	The case was laid before a Jirga in Tank. Jirga found the Waziris guilty and fined them R300, to be paid as compensation for the camels, etc. The complainants have since been paid this sum, and the case filed.	Filed.
7	Jalal Khan, son of Taj Muhammad Khan, Kandahari.	20 Waziris . .	Names, etc., not known		Theft of one mare, six camels, and R10 cash, May 1891.	The accused were found guilty by a Jirga held at Tank in December 1891. They were sentenced to pay a fine of R360 to be disposed of as follows when recovered:— R Owner of six camels and cash . . . . 260 Owner of mare . . . . . . 50 Government fine . . . . . . 50 TOTAL . 360 Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount as soon as possible.	Pending.
8	Crown . .	Certain Waziris .	Names not known		Murder of Agya Ram, Telegraph Line Rider.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. There was no proof against the Waziris. Case ordered to be filed. But it is firmly believed here that the murderer is a Waziri, and the case is still pending. In the same Jirga it was fonnd that some of the Waziris took false oaths in the case of cutting telegraph wire, and their oaths in this case are not considered sufficient.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case.*

No.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF OR CLAIMANT.	DEFENDANT. Name.	Section.	Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
				DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* WAZIRIS—contd.			
9	Muhammad Akram and Mir Jan.	12 Waziris . .	Names not	known . .	Robbery of twelve camels, 17th May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. The Waziri Maliks denied on oath their complicity in the offence. The enquiry, however, showed that the stolen animals were seen with Imam Shah and Shadkai Durwesh Khels. Jirga decided they should be fined R700, out of which R600 would be paid as compensation and R100 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount and remit it here.	Pending.
10	Crown . .	Madir Rodar and Mir Shah, with 17 others.	Waziris . .	......	Carrying off Gela Ram Bunneah, 4th June 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. The accused were found guilty and fined R250 which, if recoverable, will be disposed of as follows :— R Compensation to Gelaram . . . . . 125 Political Agent, Zhob, in refund of rewards given by him . . . . . . 125 TOTAL . 250	Pending.
11	Juma, son of Awal Haripal.	Shahzad . .	Waziris . .	......	Theft of a mare, September 1890.	The case was laid before a Jirga in December 1891 at Tank. The offence was proved against the accused. But as the occurrence was said to have taken place in January 1890 before the opening up of the Gumal, and as the mare had since died, the Deputy Commissioner held that compensation was not justly claimable, and ordered the case to be filed. Enquiries are being made by this office regarding the date of the occurrence.	Pending.
12	Hassan, son of Sobbat Shirani.	10 Waziris . .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Highway robbery, six bullocks and one donkey loaded with barley, 15th May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused in this case were not traced. Further enquiries about the accused are being made.	Pending.
13	Sheranis, residents of village Chachapai.	6 Waziris . .	Names not	known . .	Highway robbery, fourteen sheep and	The case was brought up before the Jirga in December 1891. The offenders were traced and fined R65. Out of this fine, if	Pending.

				two goats, 25th June 1891.	recovered, R15 will be credited to Government as fine and R50 paid as compensation. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to recover the amount and remit it to this office.	
14	Imam Bux, Butcher	12 Waziris	Names, etc., not known	Robbery, sixty-one sheep and other property and cash worth R64-12, 7th July 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. Fifty-five out of 61 sheep had already been restored, and the Jirga awarded R31-5 as compensation for the other articles, etc. This was considered sufficient as the accused denied having taken any cash from the complainant, and also considering they were wounded. Deputy Commissioner says this will be paid to complainant when he turns up.	Filed.
15	Sadik Rahim and Khoidad.	Waziris	Names, etc., not known	Theft of three mares, 21st June 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in Tank in December 1891. All the Waziri Maliks denied all knowledge of the offence. But it appeared that the stolen animals had been seen in possession of Bahar Khan Saifaili Darwesh Khel. Jirga decided that the man should be fined R500. Out of this amount, if recovered, R400 will be paid as compensation for the mares and R100 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount and forward it to this office.	Pending.
16	Crown, through Public Works Department.	Waziris	Names, etc., not known	Theft of eleven camels, R49 in cash and R20 worth of property, 22nd July 1891.	Ten of the camels robbed in this case had been recovered by the troops who had followed the robbers. The eleventh camel was blinded by the robbers. The Jirga held in January 1891 at Tank decided that the accused should be fined R130 out of which R80 should be paid as compensation for the camel, and R50 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner has been asked to remit the whole amount of fine when recovered to this office to be paid to the complainants as compensation for the camel and other things.	Pending.
17	Mulla Mukam Nasir-ud-din and Ahmed, etc.	Waziris	Names, etc., not known	Burning of bhoosa, 10th July 1891.	This case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891 at Tank. No trace of offenders having been found, it was ordered that the case may be filed.	Filed.
18	Rozam Mandokhel	Waziris	Names, etc., not known	Theft of two cows and a calf, 2nd July 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused, Halim Khan, and Abdul Rahmankhel, stated that he found the animals straying and returned them to the owner. Deputy Commissioner fined the man R10. But the complainant says his animals have not been returned to him as alleged by the accused. The Deputy Commissioner has again been addressed on the subject.	Pending. Pending.
19	Crown, through Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	Waziris	Names, etc., not known	Theft of one rifle, one tent, and other miscellaneous articles, 9th February 1892.	The case was laid before the Tankjirga in December 1891. No clue to the offenders having been found, Jirga ordered the case to be filed.	Filed.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF OR CLAIMANT.	DEFENDANT.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
						DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* WAZIRIS—*contd.*	
20	Crown, through Officer Commanding Mir Ali Khel.	Umar Khan, Johar Khan, and Tilak Khan.	Shinge and Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris . .	Attempt at theft of rifles, 3rd August 1891.	This case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891 at Tank. Umar Khan had been killed in the attempt. The other two accused were fined R50 each, or in default to undergo six months' imprisonment. Jilak Khan has been arrested and is in jail, and the other, Jabar Khan is still at large: his sentence will commence from the date of arrest.	Filed.
21	Crown, through Executive Engineer, Zhob Division.	Shahzad Dhir .	Waziri . .	......	Murder of a camelman, and theft of a camel, 16th February 1891.	This case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. There was no proof against the accused, and the case was filed.	Filed.
22	Crown, through the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph, Quetta.	Madir and nineteen others.	Waziris . .	......	Cutting up of two hundred yards telegraph wire, 5th June 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused were found guilty and fined R50.	Filed.
23	Rahim Khan of Goshwi Kili.	Waziris . .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Theft of twenty sheep, one sword, and some clothes.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. There being no proof against the Waziris, the case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
24	Mr. Hampton, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mir Ali Khel.	Waziris . .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Theft of a mare and a sheep, 28th September 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The offence was proved against the accused who were fined R200. Out of this amount, if recovered, R150 to be paid to the complainant as compensation, and R50 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount and forward it to this office.	Pending.
25	Khani, son of Hossain Mandokhel.	Five Waziris . .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Theft of eighteen cows, 9th October 1891.	Thirteen of the eighteen cows were returned. Out of those one died on the road and twelve have been made over to the complainant. The accused stated that the theft was committed at Chanchan, which lies out of British territory. The Jirga decided that if the complainant swears the theft was committed within British territory, the accused should pay R50 as compensation and R25 as fine. The Deputy Commissioner ordered the above amounts to be recovered from the accused. Case is still under reference.	Pending.

26	Mobarik Khan, son of Muhammad Gul Khan Mandokhel.	Burkhurdar Mir Azul and Bari.	Waziris	......	Claim for R200, August 1890.	The accused and their Maliks stated before the Jirga in December 1891 that the offence was committed beyond the limits of the British territory. The Jirga decided that if the complainant will swear the offence was committed within British territory, the Zullikhel Maliks will be held responsible. Case is still under reference.	Pending.
27	Crown, through Sheroo Sepoy.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Firing on Sheroo Sepoy, 7th February 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. There being no proof against the accused, case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
28	Crown, through Officer Commanding Mir Ali Khan.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Highway robbery, Mogulkot dâk, with R15 in cash and some clothes.	This case was proved against ten Waziris at the Tank Jirga Three of the accused were in custody. It was decided that each of the accused will be fined R100, or in default undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. Orders were issued for the arrest of the other accused. R55 out of the fine to be paid as compensation, and balance credited to Government. Case is under reference.	Pending.
29	Malik Akram Mandokhel.	Amir Khan and 4 others.	Zallikhel	Waziris	Robbery of thirty-five donkeys and one horse	Twenty-nine donkeys and one horse had already been recovered. The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused were fined R40 to be paid for the remaining six donkeys, which were reported to have died. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover and remit the amount to this office.	Pending.
30	Muhammad Umar Khan Duffadar, Zhob Levy Corps.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Robbery of a rifle and a saddle, 28th December 1891.	The complainant and two sowars went on escort duty at Moghulkot on the 28th December 1891 with the grass-cutters. A number of Waziris attacked them, who wounded the complainant and took away his rifle and saddle. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Pending.
31	Crown, through Nizamali.	Zarihand, brother of Katan Shadkai and two others.	Zallikhel	Waziris	Theft of a rifle, 7th February 1891.	This case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. One Shan Salim stood security for the accused, who was absent. He was given two months to produce him on pain of forfeiture of a third part of his bond money, *i.e.* R100.	Pending.
32	Mir Hazar Khan, Sultan Khel Malik.	Dhanni	Mahsud	Waziri	Theft of eight donkeys, 6th April 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. No clue was found of the offender or the stolen animals in the Waziri hills. Case filed for want of proof.	Filed.
33	Crown, through Naib Tahsildar at Gulkuch.	Sahid Khan, Mian Wali, Kala Khan.	Gangikhel, Narrakhel, Abdul Rahman	Zallikhel and some Khel, Waziris.	Theft of ten sheep, 14th April 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused were found guilty and fined R70. Out of this amount, when recovered, R50 to be paid as compensation and R20 to be credited to Government as fine.	Pending.
34	Niaz Khan and Sher Shah Nasir.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known.	Theft of a camel worth R40, 15th May 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The offenders could not be traced, and the case ordered to be filed.	Filed.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Defendant. Section.	Defendant. Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
				DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* WAZIRIS—*concld.*			
35	Jana Khan and others of Moghulkot.	1. Kulma Khan . 2. Id Muhammad Dhor.	Waziris . .	......	Theft of four mares, 21st July 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. No proof was forthcoming against the accused, and the case was therefore ordered to be filed.	Filed.
36	Empress, through Karghu Khan, etc., Mahsuds.	Doutanis . .	......	......	Murder of Shahwali, and causing grievous hurt to Kargha Khan, 9th April 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. It appeared that the case had been settled amicably by the parties concerned amongst themselves. Case ordered to be filed.	Filed.
37	Murtaza Khan and Sarfoolla Khan, Nasirs.	1. Shabbaz Khan . 2. Kaka Khan . 3. Khaki Khan . 4. Sirki Khan and 5. Khan Khan .	Abdul Rahman Khel. (1–4); Shingli. (5)	Waziris . .	Theft of eight camels and clothes, etc., 22nd May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. It appeared that the camels had been returned to the complainant. The accused were found guilty of the offence and fined R30, out of which R16 to be paid as compensation for the clothes and R14 credited to Government as fine.	Pending.
38	Gulak Khan, etc., Dotanis.	Mahsud	Waziris	......	Theft of six flocks of sheep, 3rd December 1891.	The case has been settled by the parties themselves. Case ordered to be filed.	Filed.
39	Doman Khan Nasir Janji Khel.	1. Karam Khan 2. Mahizar Khan 3. Abdul Khan 4. Tangi Khan 5. Gulzada, etc.	Abul Rahman Khel	Waziris . .	Theft of nine camels, 19th May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The complainant refused to take oath himself or to put the accused or their Maliks on oath. The Waziri Maliks agreed to pay R200 to complainant as compensation. The Deputy Commissioner ordered that the accused should be fined R300, which will, on realisation, be paid to the complainant.	Pending.
40	Luna Khan Dotani	Mangai Khan, Karam Khan, &c.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris . .	Kidnapping of six Dotanis, 19th May 1891.	The Jirga at Tank decided that the occurrence took place at Spin, which was beyond British limits, and ordered the case to be filed.	Filed.
41	Empress, through Karam Khan Dotani.	1 Badar Din, and 2 Mangai Khan.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris . .	Kidnapping of Mir Khan Dotani, 2nd February 1891.	TheJirga ordered that the case be filed, as it was a dispute on account of some debt which had since been settled.	Filed.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* LARGHA SHERANIS.

1	Bayak Mandokhel	Aziz, Jangi and Rahmdil.	Sheranis . .	. . .	Theft of four cows, October 1890.	The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who has replied that the accused have left their homes and that their present whereabouts are not known.	Pending.
2	Ali Jan and Salam	Sahibzad Awan and Husain.	Ubo Khel . .	Sheranis . .	Murder and theft of R1,500 in cash.	The case was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who states that the deceased died a natural death, and was not poisoned, as stated by the complainant. The heirs of the deceased have been ordered to go to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, if they have any further claim.	Filed.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Zhob Police for the year ending 31st March 1892.

PRELIMINARY.

The post of District Superintendent of Police during the year has been held by the under-mentioned officers:—

Lieutenant McMahon, from the 1st April 1891 to the 18th January 1892.

Captain MacIvor, from the 19th January 1892 till 17th March 1892.

Captain Godfrey, from the 18th March to 31st March 1892.

COGNISABLE CASES.

Statement A.

2. The total number of cognisable cases reported in this office during the year under report is one hundred and ninety-two. None of these cases were transferred from other districts, and none were pending from the previous year.

COMPARISON BY STATISTICS.

3. As no police statistics were compiled during the year 1890-91, no comparison can be made between the number of cases reported by the police in that year and the year under report, and no statistics can be given showing the offences in which the greatest difference can be seen between the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

MONTHS IN WHICH CRIME HAS BEEN MOST PREVALENT.

4. Crime was most prevalent during the month of May, that being the month in which the tribes are on the move towards the higher hills to escape the heat of the plains and find better pasturage for their flocks and herds in "Khorassan."

Cattle stealing seems to be most prevalent during the month of March, and owing to the close vicinity of the hills and passes of trans-border territory and the facility thus afforded for the escape of criminals, the capture of cattle-raiders is not easy.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

5. The character of Zhob Kakars and the inhabitants proper of Zhob is generally good; but the Suleman Khels and other frontier tribes lying outside the pale of British jurisdiction give a great deal of trouble. They are quarrelsome and turbulent by nature, and many of them are thieves and robbers by profession. The Peshawari and other vagrants who come here in search of employment add considerably to the sum total of yearly crime.

INFANTICIDE.

6. No case of infanticide has occurred during the year under report.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

7. The following is a list of the serious offences which have been committed during the year under report:—

(1.) One Agya Ram, Telegraph Line Rider, was murdered and his horse killed by some robbers on the 5th May 1891 between Safi and Mir Ali Khel. The robbers who took the man's rifle are believed to be Waziris. No clue of the murderers has been found.

(2.) A band of Waziris attacked a party of the Public Works Department camelmen between Mir Ali Khel and Mogul Kot on the 2nd May 1891. They carried off six camels and a horse belonging to a Sowar, who was with the camels and other property The case was laid before a Jirga at Tonk and the accused fined R360, which only allows something short of R50 per animal compensation.

(3.) A band of ten Waziris attacked a Ghirani on the 18th May 1891, and carried off six of his bullocks and one donkey laden with barley. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was informed about the matter. The accused were not traced.

(4.) A Ghozai Ghazi attacked some policemen at Hindubagh on the 17th May 1891. He was arrested before he could do any mischief. He died in the Havalat while awaiting his trial.

(5.) One Gela Ram Hindu and a Haripal were attacked by Waziris on the 4th June between Mir Ali Khel and Safi. They carried off Gela Ram to Wana, where he effected his escape one night and came back to Mogul Kot with the assistance of certain Dotani Maliks. The case was laid before a Jirga at Tonk, who fined the accused R250.

(6.) A band of Waziris cut the telegraph wire between Mir Ali Khel and Safi on the 4th June. They were proved to be the same band that kidnapped Gela Ram. The Tonk Jirga fined them R50. It is to be noted that they denied the theft on oath.

(7.) A syce of the detachment of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was murdered at Khan Muhamed Kot on the 10th June. No clue was found. There was some suspicion that the offender may have belonged to the post, but the tribe was fined R150, which was recovered and paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(8.) The mare of a Shirani while out grazing near Mir Ali Khel was taken away by some Waziris on the 22nd June 1891. No clue was found.

(9.) One Hemdad Mirzai was murdered by some one at Hayat Dabar in Upper Zhob on the 2nd June 1891. The offenders were not traced, but Jirga fined the neighbouring tribes R300, to be paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(10.) One of the Zhob Levy Corps Sowars stationed at Safi murdered one of his comrades and deserted with his rifle on the 4th July 1891. The murderer escaped to the Amir's territory.

(11.) A quarrel took place between some Hamzazais and Lunis at Anambar on the 7th July 1891, in which several persons were wounded. The case has since been settled.

(12.) One Imam Bux, butcher, was attacked by a band of Waziris between Mir Ali Khel and Mogul Kot on the 7th July 1891. They carried off sixty-one sheep and some other property. The Thanadar, Mogul Kot, and a party of troops gave chase and recovered fifty-five sheep. The case was laid before the Tonk Jirga, who awarded R31-5 as compensation for the other sheep and property.

(13.) A Ghazi ran into the Cavalry lines at Rankan on the 12th July 1891 and wounded a Duffedar of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The Ghazi was killed on the spot.

(14.) The same Ghazi had attempted to attack Lieutenant Tod, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on the 11th July. Lieutenant Tod rode off a short distance in order to load his revolver. Meanwhile the Ghazi made good his escape.

(15.) A band of thirty-six Waziris attacked a convoy of Public Works Department stores between Safi and Mir Ali Khel on the 22nd July 1891, and carried off eleven camels and some other property. A party of troops from Mir Ali Khel pursued them and recovered the camels, one of which had been blinded by the robbers. The Jirga at Tonk fined the accused R130.

(16.) On the 20th of August 1891 one Khizar, of the Shahzai tribe, killed one Gagi in Gwal Ismailzai. The police arrested the murderer, but he died in the lock-up before his trial.

(17.) On the 21st of August 1891 Bulanda and Gahi killed one Inam Ghahzai in the village of Gwal Ismailzai. The police succeeded in capturing the murderers, and they were made over to the Jirga, who sentenced Bulanda and Gahi to one year and to four months' labour respectively.

(18.) On the evening of the 9th of September 1891 a report was made in Bori Thana that one Rozai Ghilzai had been missing for twenty days. It was presumed that he had fallen a victim to the enmity of Musamat Zaro his wife, and Umar her paramour, residents of China. The case was sent up by the police for trial to the Sessions Court. The Judge made it over to the Jirga, and the Jirga sentenced them to seven years' imprisonment each.

(19.) Some Ghorezais killed a Ghorezai and a woman on the 12th September 1891. The case has been settled by the parties amongst themselves.

(20.) On the 12th of September 1891, Muhamad Amin, Muhamad Rasool and Hamid murdered one Dadoo on the ground that he had abducted Mussamut Khatoon Bibi, the daughter of the Muhamad Rasool referred to. The police succeeded in arresting the offenders, who were found guilty. They were afterwards released on security for good behaviour by the Jirga.

(21.) One Azim Khan charged Karm Dad, Shah Mir, and Munawar Shah with having put poison into his food with the intention of killing him and some of his friends and afterwards robbing them. The prisoners were discharged for want of conclusive evidence.

(22.) On the 22nd September 1891 one Karam was seized and robbed of clothes to the value of R4-6 by three Afghans near Haji Kot. The matter was investigated, but no clue found.

(23.) Fifteen Sulemankhels attacked the Zhob Levy Corps at the tower which was being built between Safi and Mir Ali Khel on the 29th September 1891. One of them was shot dead by the Levies. One Levy Sowar was also wounded. The other robbers, though chased, managed to escape.

(24.) A mare belonging to Mr. Goodman, Overseer, Public Works Department, was carried off by Waziris from Mir Ali Khel on the 29th September. The offence was proved against the Waziris before the Jirga at Tonk, who fined the accused R200.

(25.) Nine bullocks and nine cows, total eighteen head of cattle, were carried off by Waziris from Mya Abo on the 7th October. Thirteen of them were recovered by the Assistant Commissioner, Tank, and returned to Mogul Kot. One died on the road and twelve were made over to the owners. The Jirga fined the offenders R50.

(26.) Five Waziris attacked the Dâk Sowar between Mir Ali Khel and Mogul Kot on the 26th October 1891, and carried off the dâk, together with one Roza Khan and his daughter-in-law, who were afterwards released. The offence was proved and the Jirga ordered that each of the accused should pay a fine of R100, or suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(27.) A quarrel took place between Alikhel Musakhels on the 19th August 1891 on some grazing question in which four men were severely wounded. Case settled by the parties amongst themselves. Both parties fined R100 each.

(28.) Sardar Saleh Khan Isot was murdered on the 31st October 1891 by one Said Khan. The accused was apprehended, tried by the Sessions Court, and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the 29th February 1892.

(29.) One Faiz Muhammad Popalzai murdered Sher Jan Khan Ghilzai on the 7th November 1891 and escaped towards Kandahar. He is believed to have gone to Kabul.

(30.) One Ram Chand Hindu of Vihewa was found murdered near Killa Saifulla on the 9th November 1891. No clue was found. The murderers are believed to be Mulla Kamran of Tirwah and Gola outlaw. The villagers were fined R180, which was paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(31.) Three Henry-Martini rifles were stolen from the tent of a 34th Pioneer Guard on the night of the 1st December. No clue of robbers was found.

(32.) The rifle of the Telegraph Line Rider was stolen from Mir Alikhel on the 2nd December 1891. No clue of the robber was found.

(33.) One Chiragh Din, a Public Works Department contractor, was found murdered near Mogul Kot on the 10th December 1891. No clue of the murderer was found.

(34.) A band of eighty Waziris attacked Dotani shepherds near Ghoza Manda on the 3rd December 1891: they carried off about fifteen hundred sheep, killed one and wounded five Dotanis. The case has been settled by the parties amongst themselves.

(35.) A fight took place between the Khetrans and Marris at Barkhan on the 13th December 1891, in which four Khetrans were killed, two Khetrans wounded, and two Marris killed. The case has since been settled by the Jirga of Baluchistan and Punjab Chiefs, and the decision confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

(36.) Two of the Zhob Levy Corps Sowars deserted from Mogul Kot on the 15th December 1891 and carried off their rifles, etc., with them. These have since been recovered.

(37.) On the 19th December 1891 Nazarana Gahi Hamzazais killed Mussamut Zetoon, the mother of Saidoo Khan. The murderers were arrested by the police and made over to the Jirga to be tried politically. The result has not yet been notified to this office.

(38.) On the 15th December 1891 Gulsher Hamzazai was robbed after sunset of three loads of cloth and two bullocks belonging to one Hira Nand, shopkeeper of Mekhtar, while on his way to Cheli for trading purposes. No clue was obtained.

(39.) On the 20th of December 1891 one Malik Nurai with Tarkai on coming near the village of Kahar with his property worth R200 on two bullocks was robbed by six men. The police followed the tracks but returned without success.

(40.) On the 21st December 1891 one Muhammad Nur while proceeding to Hindubagh with his seven camels was set upon and robbed by three men. The police followed the tracks of the robbers for some distance, but failed to come up with them.

(41.) A bunniah was shot dead in the Mogul Kot Bazar on the 24th December 1891. Three Waziris are under arrest, and the case has not yet been settled.

(42.) Two Police Sergeants while coming to Fort Sandeman from Loralai were murdered between Shabozai and Marra Tangi on the night of the 26th December 1891. The Kharoti settlers in Thal-Chotiali were held accountable by the Sibi Jirga for this crime and have been punished by fine.

(43.) One of the Zhob Levy Corps parties while out with the grass-cutters was attacked by Waziris on the 28th December 1891. The robbers wounded the Duffedar in charge and carried off his rifle and saddle. Case under reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

(44.) A gang of coolies was attacked near Chapar Dhaka on the 25th December 189 The robbers carried off property worth about R105. They were followed by Levies, but managed to escape.

(45.) One Mir Gul while carrying some goods worth about R500 for the Mekhtar shopkeeper was attacked and looted near Dirgi on the 16th December 1891. Case being enquired into.

(46.) Eight donkeys belonging to one Ghulam Hazara were carried off from near the Appozai village on the 27th December 1891. The man in charge of the donkeys was also wounded.

(47.) On the 27th December 1891 oneAbdul Sitar and Saifulla of Appozai were robbed of twelve donkeys worth R190 by four Sulemankhels while out grazing. The police went in pursuit and succeeded in recovering four donkeys, but the thieves managed to make off with the remaining eight. Four men were arrested on suspicion of the above theft, but were released for want of sufficient evidence.

(48.) On the 27th December 1891 Changai Sherani was robbed of four bullocks, of the value of R105 while sleeping on the road at a distance of four miles from Fort Sandeman. No clue was obtained.

(49.) One Murad Kudezai was found murdered about sixteen miles from Loralai in the hills on the 27th January 1892. No clue was found.

(50.) One Dadah Dâk Sowar was murdered by three Nasirs on the road between Gidarchah and Barut Khel on the 24th January 1892. The body of the deceased was found on the 8th February 1892 buried under stones near Gidarchah. No clue was found.

(51.) One Lashkar Utman Khel was killed by some one at the village of Chalang on the 27th January 1892. Case proved against Marris before Sibi Jirga. They were fined R840.

(52.) One Mawal trader, resident of Ghorezai, was attacked and robbed of property worth about R167-8 on the 13th January 1892. Case is under enquiry.

(53.) Some Sulemankhels attacked a boy while looking after his donkeys near Wala on the 30th January 1892, and carried off all the donkeys. They were pursued, but managed to escape into the hills.

(54.) Some thieves broke into the shop of a bunniah at Murgha on the night of the 4th February 1892 and carried off property worth R350. No trace of robbers found.

(55.) A mule-driver was found murdered near Delhi on the 13th February 1892. Case is still under enquiry.

(56.) Two camels of one Juma Khan Sulemankhel were stolen from Mir Ali Khel on the 20th February 1892. They were, however, recovered on the 24th idem.

(57.) On the 25th February 1892, one Nur Muhammad while coming with his cooly from Babar to Fort Sandeman was robbed of one mule, one bullock, and two donkeys. The police succeeded in recovering all the animals, but not the offenders.

(58.) One Shahzad, Alizai, a Levy Sowar, while going home on leave from Fort Sandeman was attacked, wounded and looted of cash and property valued in all at R95 between Battazai and Ghorezai on the 13th March by four armed men, who are believed to be Bangul's followers.

(59.) On the night of the 30th March 1892, a shot was fired at Mr. Tarleton of the Public Works Department in the Sarra Dhaka Dâk bungalow about 10 P.M. As the Ramazan had commenced, the servants and levy sowars were busy cooking their food at some little distance from the bungalow. And, owing to this and the darkness of the night, the culprit escaped. The shot wounded Mr. Tarleton, but fortunately not severely. Captain Godfrey, District Superintendent of Police, went to Sarra Dhaka to institute enquiries, which are still proceeding.

INCREASE OF POLICE.

8. On the 1st of January 1892, sanction was accorded for an increase to the strength of the Police Force to an extent shown by the following statement:—

1 Inspector.
1 Deputy Inspector.
1 Sergeant, 1st grade.
2 Sergeants, 2nd grade.
4 " 3rd "
10 Constables, 1st "
10 " 2nd "
12 " 3rd "
6 Sweepers.
6 Bhistis.
1 Mochi.

The strength of the police is now, including bhishtis and sweepers, one hundred and ninety-five officers and men. The number of police sanctioned will be sufficient for present purposes.

The statement showing the distribution of the police is attached.

CONDUCT OF THE FORCE.

9. The conduct of the force as a whole has been good. The only serious case of misconduct worth recording was that of 2nd grade Sergeant, who threatened a boy with severe punishment for refusing to pay a debt owed to him by the boy's brother.

The Sergeant was forthwith dismissed the force.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

10. No prisoner escaped during the year.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

11. Gul Muhammad Khan joined the Zhob Agency as Inspector of Police on the 26th February 1892. He is an energetic officer, and will be of great service in improving the organisation and working of the Zhob Police.

BUILDINGS.

12. In the month of February 1892, the police took over their new lines. Previously they had lived in the thana, in the Kachahri verandah, and elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. The force, as a whole, has suffered somewhat on account of men being appointed as Deputy Inspectors and 1st grade Sergeants who had no previous knowledge of police work. Registers have been badly kept, or not kept at all. There was no regular system of work. There has been a great want of experienced Munshis.

Owing to the paucity of men during the earlier part of the year there were neither men available nor time to spare to train the recruits. This will be rectified gradually. Trained Munshis are being sent to the thanas, registers will be kept, the men will be regularly drilled every morning, and the thanadars will instruct the men under their command in the rudiments of their work.

STATEMENT B.

14. Statement B. shows the cost of the force during the year.

MUSAKHEL THANA.

15. Arrangements have been made to place a police thana in the Musakhel country at Musakhel bazar, and this thana, together with others, will be increased in strength on the completion of the enlistment of police up to the sanction. This has been difficult to do up to the present owing to men being unwilling to enter the lower grades of the police on account of the comparatively high prices of provisions that rule in the Zhob country.

JAILS.

16. The number of meals supplied to the prisoners during the year 1891-92 was 40,356 against 22,248 in 1890-91.

The cost of feeding the prisoners in the Zhob jails was R0-2-9 per head per day in 1891-92 against R0-2-11 in 1890-91.

The total cost of jails during the year (under report) 1891-92 was R3,451-14-11 against R2,036-0-8 in 1890-91.

A statement marked J gives the details of expenditure of jails in the Zhob District.

A prisoner under sentence of death tried to escape on the morning of the 18th January 1892, but was promptly seized and secured before he got out of the thana.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

17. The prisoners have been employed in the political gardens, work on making and repairing chicks for Government tents, and similar work.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

18. The health of the prisoners has been good.

JAIL ACCOMMODATION.

19. As there are no jail buildings in the district, the prisoners have to be kept in the lock-ups of the thanas, as was done during the previous year. There is barely sufficient room, as a rule, for the prisoners in the lock-ups, and it is sometimes necessary to house them in tents under double guards. More accommodation for prisoners is required.

TRIBAL SERVICES.

Levy Services transferred from Thal-Chotiali.

20. The Levies chargeable to special allotment were transferred from Thal-Chotiali to Zhob Agency with effect from the 1st April 1891, as below :—

Postal service	256
Haji kot	268
Rakhni	202
Nahar Kakot	115
Baghao	115
Mithi khin	235
Isani Kakot	40
Sinjawi post	280
Zhob Kakars	910
Additional levies	1,200
Telegraph service	200
Supply establishment on Dera Ghazi Khan and Pishin Road	200
Wali Muhammad	60
TOTAL	4,081

Re-transfer of Sinjawi Levies.

21. Out of these Services the Sinjawi Levies costing R280 per month were re-transferred to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, under the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 513, dated the 14th August 1891. It was recommended by the Political Agent's office letter No. 378 F.C., dated the 25th July 1891, that R200 on account of the Supply collection Dera Ghazi Khan and Pishin Road establishment, together with R45 reduced from Frontier Road Levy Inspector's pay, should be employed in meeting cost of proposed mixed posts on Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. This is now shown under special allotment attached No. 8. Mixed Posts, Punjab Frontier. Eventually this was approved by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan under his letter No. 513, dated the 14th August 1891. These Levies have not yet, however, been entertained pending the instructions referred to in paragraph D of that letter.

Ghilzai Service.

22. It was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General's telegram No. 239 of the 6th April 1891, on the authority of Government of India letter No. 110, dated 28th January 1891; that the allowance of Ghulam Hyder Khan, ex-Sipah Salor and Muhamed Shah should be drawn and disbursed through this Agency with effect from the 1st April and 1st February 1891, respectively. This has b een done.

New proposals were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, regarding the allowances to Ghilzai refugees under Political Agent's letter No. 2855 of the 11th August 1891. These proposals were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 5858 of 8th September, as per (K) list attached. Sher Jan Khan Ghilzai, who was in receipt of R100 per mensem, was murdered by one Faiz Muhamed and left his family in great straits. The Political Agent recommended that the allowance should be continued to his brother Baz Muhamed, and this the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned in his telegram No. 012, dated 12th January 1892, pending a final settlement.

Mogul Kot Levy Post.

23. Owin to the difficulty experienced in securing suitable men, other than Shiranis, for service in this important post, it was necessary for some time to employ only Shiranis. But this arrangement did not work well. The Shiranis are unaccustomed to regular work. They are badly armed, badly horsed, and badly disciplined; and efforts to improve them were of no avail. Eventually the Agent to the Governor-General, in his letter No. 87 F.C., dated the 29th January 1892, sanctioned the following re-arrangement:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Thanadar	60	0	0
1 Duffadar	30	0	0
9 First class Sowars at R25 each	225	0	0
9 Second grade Sowars at R20 each	180	0	0
Contingencies	5	0	0
	500	0	0

the Duffadar and six of the 1st grade Sowars being Giranis. The previous composition of this post was:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Thanadar at	60	0	0
2 Duffadars at R30 each	60	0	0
19 Sowars at R20 each	380	0	0
	500	0	0

all being Shiranis.

Distribution of Levies in Zhob.

24. Statements L and M, showing the sanction, the present strength, distribution, and cost of the Tribal Levies in the Zhob District chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues and special allotment are appended.

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent and District Supdt. of Police, Zhob.

Statement A.

Return of cognisable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime and recovery of property, during the year 1891-92.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including false accusation of cognisable crime.	Cases. Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Cases. Number of cases decided.	Cases. Number of cases ending in conviction.	Cases. Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases. Number of cases admitted.	Cases. Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Persons. Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Persons. Finally convicted.	Persons. Percentage.	Persons. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons. Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Persons. Pending at the end of year.	Property. Stolen.	Property. Recovered.	Property. Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.															R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
1	224	Other offences against public justice	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
2	147, 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly	7	...	7	3	...	7	43	...	13	13	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		TOTAL	8	...	8	4	...	8	50	...	14	14	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
3	302, 396	Murder	23	...	17	5	6	23	22	...	13	6	46	...	1	6	196 0 0	60 0 0	31	
4	307	Attempt to murder	3	...	2	1	1	3	33	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
5	304	Culpable homicide	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	......	......	...	
6	309	Attempt and abetment of suicide	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...	
7	325, 326	Grievous hurt	11	...	9	5	2	11	45	...	17	9	53	4	...	4	......	......	...	
8	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	3	...	...	3	...	...	......	......	...	
9	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	8	5	62	3	...	...	......	......	...	
10	353	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
11	363	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		TOTAL	47	...	38	16	9	47	34	...	48	25	52	12	1	10	196 0 0	60 0 0	31	

Return of cognisable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime and recovery of property, during the year 1891-92—contd.

				CASES.								PERSONS.						PROPERTY.			
Serial number	Law under which punished.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police and including false accusation of cognisable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																		
12	394 . . .	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs, etc. . .	5	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	365 0 0	100 0 0	27	
13	397 and 395 .	Dakaiti	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	125 8 0	......	...	
14	392 . .	Robbery	13	...	12	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992 13 6	490 5 6	25	
15	454, 456, 457 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt . .	31	...	27	7	4	31	23	...	18	12	66	4	...	2	2,242 0 0	155 0 0	7	
16	428 . . .	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		TOTAL .	52	...	46	9	6	52	17	...	29	19	66	8	...	2	4,725 5 6	745 5 6	16	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
		Nil.																		
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
17	379, 380, 381 .	Theft	66	...	65	19	1	66	29	...	32	20	62	11	...	1	4,377 0 0	2,075 0 0	47	
18	406	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 13 0	41	
19	411 . . .	Receiving stolen property	13	...	13	8	...	13	61	...	15	8	53	7	...	...	123 11 2	114 7 2	92	
		TOTAL .	80	...	79	28	1	80	35	...	48	29	60	18	...	1	4,502 11 2	2,190 4 2	49	

		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
20	289	Public and local nuisances	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
21	Act V of 61, Section 29	Do. do.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...
22	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48	Post Office Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	1	50	1	...	...	17 0 0	......	...
23	Act I of 1878, Sections 14 and 15	Opium Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
24	Act 10 of 1882, Section 55	Vagrancy and bad character	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL	5	...	5	3	...	5	60	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	17 0 0	......	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety or Justice	8	....	8	4	...	8	50	...	14	14	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
		CLASS II.—Offences against the Person	47	...	38	16	9	47	34	...	48	25	52	12	1	10	196 0 0	60 0 0	31
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only	52	...	46	9	6	52	17	...	29	19	66	8	...	2	4,725 5 6	745 5 6	16
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property	80	...	79	28	1	80	35	...	48	29	60	18	...	1	4,502 11 2	2,190 4 2	49
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above	5	...	5	3	...	5	60	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	17 0 0	......	...
		GRAND TOTAL	192	...	176	60	16	192	31	...	144	90	63	40	1	13	9,441 0 8	2,995 9 8	32

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement B.

Statement showing the cost of Zhob District Police for the year 1891-92.

Name of Establishment.	April 1891.	May 1891.	June 1891.	July 1891.	August 1891.	September 1891.	October 1891.	November 1891.	December 1891.	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	Total.	Sanctioned cost.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Foot Police .	1,619 0 0	1,618 4 1	1,548 2 8	1,520 5 3	1,514 7 3	1,440 1 11	1,520 13 4	1,546 0 0	1,446 14 7	1,493 5 8	1,590 1 8	1,644 11 7	...	...
Supplementary .	...	...	...	...	...	129 0 0	150 10 8	24 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	105 0 0	18,970 14 8	22,071 0 0
Mounted Police .	774 0 0	831 11 10	833 0 0	815 14 11	816 0 0	816 0 0	844 0 0	844 0 0	814 6 3	816 0 0	844 0 0	860 0 0	...	...
Supplementary .	...	...	...	...	7 2 3	...	74 4 3	...	...	14 0 0	56 0 0	60 2 1	10,120 9 7	10,500 0 0
Total .	2,393 0 0	2,449 15 11	2,381 2 8	2,336 4 2	2,337 9 6	2,385 1 11	2,589 12 3	2,414 0 0	2,261 4 10	2,323 5 8	2,550 1 8	2,669 13 8	29,091 8 3	32,571 0 0

Statement C.

Statement showing the Equipment Grant of the Zhob District Police during the year 1891-92.

Sanctioned strength.	Establishment.	Annual grant at R8 each. R	a.	p.
2	Duffadars	16	0	0
7	First Grade Sowars	56	0	0
21	Second Grade Sowars	168	0	0
	Total .	240	0	0

Statement D.

Statement showing the annual Clothing Grant of the Zhob Police Force for the year 1891-92.

Establishment.	Annual grant at R10 each. R	a.	p.
One hundred and seventy-six men of the Zhob Police . . .	1,760	0	0
Total .	1,760	0	0

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement E.

Statement showing the expenditure of Police Contingencies from 1st April 1891 up to 31st March 1892.

Particulars.	Reward to informers.	Reward for capture of offenders.	Repair and purchase of handcuffs.	Repair and purchase of furniture.	Stationery and printing.	Postage charges.	Service telegrams.	Purchase of books.	Hot and cold weather charges.	Tour charges.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Drawn from the Treasury from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	37 10 0	225 0 0	103 14 0	156 2 10	544 12 8	198 2 6	205 2 0	4 8 0	238 5 2	1,443 4 3	8,670 9 2	11,827 6 7
Allotment for the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600 0 0
Balance .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772 9 5

Detail of balance.

	R a. p.
Reward to informers	112 6 0
Reward for capture of offenders	135 0 0
Repair and purchase of handcuffs	6 2 0
Repair and purchase of furniture	143 13 2
Stationery and printing	105 3 4
Postage charges	1 13 6
Service telegrams	44 14 0
Purchase of books	95 8 0
Hot and cold weather charges	1 10 10
Tour charges	96 11 9
Miscellaneous	29 6 10
Total	772 9 5

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*

District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement F.

Return for the year ending 31st March 1892 showing the Religion and the costs of the entire Force.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
Religion or Caste.	Assistant Political Agent.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeants.	Mounted Police.		Constables.	Mochi.	Sweepers.	Bhistis.	Remarks.
					Duffadars.	Sowars.					
Christians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	...	1	4	17	1	23	44	...	...	...	
Brahmins	...	...	..	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	
Rajputs	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	..	...	
Hindus of other castes	...	...	1	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	
Sikhs	...	...	...	5	1	5	15	...	...	...	
Sweepers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Bhistis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Mochis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1	1	5	31	2	28	80	...	2	3	
Wanting to complete sanctioned establishment	...	...	...	7	...	...	28	1	4	3	
Sanctioned establishment	1	1	5	38	2	28	108	1	6	6	

FORT SANDEMAN.

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

G.

Police Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Pay of force for one year	29,091	8	3
Clothing grant	1,760	0	0
Equipment grant	240	0	0
Contingent grant	3,451	14	11
TOTAL COST OF POLICE FORCE	34,543	7	2

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

H.

Police Fund Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts during the year 1891-92	18,060	5	4
Expenditure up to 31st March 1892	14,215	6	1
BALANCE	3,844	15	3

Detail of Funds.

	Chunda.	Clothing.	Equipment.	Deceased estate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Receipts	8,479 1 9	6,243 10 11	3,134 0 6	203 8 2
Expenditure	5,161 14 9	6,137 13 8	2,763 15 6	151 10 2
BALANCE	3,317 3 0	105 13 3	370 1 0	51 14 0

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement I.

Distribution of the Zhob District Police Force on the 31st March 1892.

No.	Name of Post.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R25.	Second grade Sergeants on R18.	Third grade Sergeants on R15.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R35.	First grade Sowars on R31.	Second grade Sowars on R28.	Sweepers.	Bhishtis.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Strength according to existing sanctions	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	17	36	36	36	2	7	21	6	6	1	
1	District Superintendent's Police Office	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Fort Sandeman Thana	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	6	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3	Bori Thana	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4	Barkhan Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hindubagh Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Saifulla Killa Chowki	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Mir Ali Khel post	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Musakhel Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Lines	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	2	2	7	21	1	1	...	
10	Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Political Agent's Office guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Do. do. Horse guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Recruits at head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	11	10	...	...	...	4	3	1	
	Total	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	17	36	36	36	2	7	21	6	6	1	

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*

District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement J.

Statement showing the expenditure of Jail Contingencies from 1st April 1891 up to 31st March 1892.

PARTICULARS.	Rations to prisoners.	Clothing and bedding.	Passage money of convicts.	Miscellaneous.	Contingent charges.	Lock-ups.	Hospital charges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Drawn from the treasury from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	1,389 14 6	159 10 0	164 12 6	43 14 1	191 3 9	1,486 13 2	15 2 11	3,451 14 11	
Allotment for the year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500 0 0	
Balance .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 1 1	

Detail of balance.

	R	a.	p.
Rations to prisoners	10	1	6
Clothing and bedding	0	6	0
Passage money of convicts	0	3	6
Miscellaneous	6	1	11
Contingent charges	3	12	3
Lock-ups	27	2	10
Hospital charges	0	5	1
TOTAL .	48	1	1

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement K.

Statement showing the allowances proposed for the Ghilzai Refugees.

Name of Tribe.	Names of Refugees.	Allowances formerly drawn.	Allowances recommended (*vide* this office letter No. 151-F. C., dated 3rd December 1890).	Allowances now proposed.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Hotaks	Muhamad Shah Khan	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	
Do.	Pir Muhamed Khan	...	...	...	
Do.	Gul Muhamed Khan	25 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Do.	Amir Muhamed Khan	...	...	25 0 0	
Do.	Muhamad Afzal Khan	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Do.	Muhamad Anwar Khan	...	50 0 0	40 0 0	
Tokhi	Ghulam Haider Khan, ex-Sipah Salar	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	
Do.	Ahmed Jan Khan	56 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Do.	Wali Muhamed Khan	100 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	
Taraki	Sher Jan Khan	56 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	
Do.	Ulas Khan	...	25 0 0	...	
Do.	Sher Ali Khan	56 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Do.	Wali Muhamed Khan	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Andari	Pir Muhamed Khan	56 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Do.	Yar Muhamed Khan	...	25 0 0	15 0 0	
Do.	*Amin Khan	...	50 0 0	...	
Sulemankhel	Gul Shah Khan	56 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	
	TOTAL	645 0 0	1,270 0 0	1,150 0 0	
	Detail of R1,150.				
Imperial Revenues		480 0 0			
Special allotment		610 0 0			
Ditto	Wali Muhamed's share of Ghulam Haider's allowance	60 0 0			
		1,150 0 0			

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent and
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

L.

ZHOB PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	Total.
25—Political—Charges on N. W. Frontier.		
LEVIES.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.
1—Bori—		
Loralai—		
2 Jemadars	100 0 0	
6 Duffadars	180 0 0	
13 Sowars	260 0 0	
Wahar—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Marratangi—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Carried over	790 0 0	

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues—contd.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	TOTAL.
LEVIES—*contd.*	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	790 0 0	
1—BORI—*contd.*		
Mekhtar—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Chinjan—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Poi—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Sinjawi—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	1,150 0 0
2—NEW KHETRAN—		
Kot Khan Muhammad—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 9	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
Kingri—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Khajuri—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
7 Sowars	140 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
Gandera—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Murgha—		
2 Jemadars	90 0 0	
Dob—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
5 Sowars	100 0 0	820 0 0
3—MURGHA HINDUBAGH POSTAL LEVIES.		
Murgha—		
4 Sowars	80 0 0	80 0 0
4—DRUG—		
Drug—		
2 Duffadars	60 0 0	
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
6 Footmen	60 0 0	
Zam—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
Tub—		
1 Duffadar	15 0 0	
Kewan—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Duffadars	50 0 0	
4 Footmen	40 0 0	2,050 0 0
Carried over	305 0 0	

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues—concld.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	TOTAL.
LEVIES—*contd.*	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	305 0 0	2,050 0 0
4—DRUG—*contd.*		
Palosin—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
5 Footmen	50 0 0	
Zmaries, etc., not yet entertained	130 0 0	
Lanaghor—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
		565 0 0
5—CENTRAL AND UPPER ZHOB—		
Saifulla Killa—		
2 Duffadars	60 0 0	
8 Duffadars	200 0 0	
21 Sowars	420 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
Shah Jehan Killa—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
With Sardar Shingul Khan—		
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Hindubagh—		
4 Duffadars	120 0 0	
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
8 Sowars	160 0 0	
Gwal Ismailzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Gwal Haiderzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Allozai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Ali Khel—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Kazzha—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Shina Khora—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Baboo China—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
Fort Sandeman—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Contingencies	23 5 4	
Savings	205 0 0	
		2,083 5 4
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,698 5 4

Statement M.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT.

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
15.—Post Office—Postal Service.		
LORALAI TO KINGRI—		
Loralai—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Wahar—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Tor—		
2 Sowars	36 0 0	
Mekhtar—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Dob—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
1 Inspector	40 0 0	
		256 0 0
TOTAL 15—POST OFFICE	......	256 0 0
25.—Political—Charges on N.-W. Frontier.		
1.—Khetran Service.—		
Haji-ka-kot—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
8 Sowars	160 0 0	
Contingencies	3 0 0	
		268 0 0
Rakhni—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Contingencies	2 0 0	
		202 0 0
Nahar-ka-kot—		
1 Duffadar	35 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
		115 0 0
Baghao (stationed at Chapper Dhaka).		
1 Duffadar	35 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
		115 0 0
Mithi Kua—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
1 Duffadar	15 0 0	
5 Footmen	50 0 0	
		235 0 0
Isani-ka-kot—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
		40 0 0
Carried over	...	975 0 0

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies—contd.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
Brought forward	...	975 0 0
2.–Zhob Kakars.		
Saifulla Killa—		
Sardar Shingul Khan	100 0 0	
Shahbaz Khan	100 0 0	
Mulla Mushtaq	100 0 0	
Said Khan	35 0 0	
Pir Mohamed	35 0 0	
Mohamed Nur	30 0 0	
Paya Khan	40 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
Contingencies	2 0 0	
Loralai—		
Baran Khudezai	30 0 0	
Toi Sar—		
4 Footmen	40 0 0	
Gider Chah—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Wani—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Fort Sandeman Thana—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Contingencies	13 0 0	910 0 0
3.–Frontier Road Levies—		
Wahor—		
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Marratangi (stationed now at China Barat Khel)—		
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Zirrah—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
5 Sowars	100 0 0	
Mekhtar—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Tor—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Murgha—		
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
8 Sowars	160 0 0	
Sara Daka—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Lakaband (Kishkai)—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
7 Sowars	140 0 0	
Kot Khan Mohamed—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Gandera—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Kundeli—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
1 Inspector	50 0 0	
1 Orderly Sowar	20 0	
Contingencies	5 0 0	1,155 0 0
		3,040 0 0
Carried over	...	

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies—contd.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
Brought forward	...	3,040 0 0
4.—Telegraph Service—		
Loralai—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Mekhtar—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Kingri—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Kundeli—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
		200 0 0
5.—Ghilzai Service—		
Bori—		
Gul Mohamed	50 0 0	
Muhammad Afzal	50 0 0	
Muhammad Anwar	40 0 0	
Ahmad Jan	60 0 0	
Wali Muhammad Khan	100 0 0	
Sherjan Khan	100 0 0	
Sher Ali	60 0 0	
Wali Muhammad	25 0 0	
Pir Muhammad	75 0 0	
Fort Sandeman and Zhob—		
Gul Shah Khan	70 0 0	
Amir Muhammad	25 0 0	
Yar Muhammad	15 0 0	
		670 0 0
6.—Bargha Sherani Service—		
Posts not fixed yet—		
(*N.B.*—Service was distributed by R. I. Bruce, Esquire, C.I.E.)		
1 Jemadar, Hasan Khel	30 0 0	
1 Duffadar, do.	25 0 0	
9 Sowars, do.	180 0 0	
1 Sowar, Ubokhel	20 0 0	
1 Jemadar, Chuherkhel	30 0 0	
1 Sowar, do.	21 0 0	
1 Duffadar, Kapip	25 0 0	
1 Sowar, do.	20 0 0	
Allowances to Headmen of the different sections of the Sherani tribe	290 0 0	
		640 0 0
7.—Mandokhel Service—		
Fort Sandeman—		
Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Jemadar	45 0 0	
1 Dufladar	35 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
4 Duffadars	100 0 0	
19 Sowars	380 0 0	
3 Munshis	90 0 0	
Mir Ali Khel—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Safi—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Brunj—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Carried over	870 0 0	4,550 0 0

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies—concld.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
I.—MANDOKHEL SERVICE,—contd.		
Babar—	870 0 0	4,550 0 0
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Duffadars	50 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Allowance to a Sowar	5 0 0	
Toisar—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
Gowal Haiderzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
Gowal Ismailzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Mina Bazar—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Lakaband—		
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Kashmir Killa—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
Allowance to a Sowar acting as Duffadar	10 0 0	
Contingencies	13 5 4	
Mogul Kot—		
1 Thanadar	60 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
9 First class Sowars at R25 each	225 0 0	
9 Second class Sowars at R20 each	180 0 0	
Contingencies	5 0 0	
		2,083 5 4
8.—MIXED POSTS, PUNJAB FRONTIER— Levies not yet entertained	245 0 0	245 0 0
TOTAL—25,—POLITICAL	...	6,878 5 4
GRAND TOTAL	...	7,134 5 4

APPENDIX J.

No. 333, dated the 12th May 1892.

From—CAPTAIN W. W. NORMAN, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps,

To—The Political Agent, Zhob.

In accordance with your letter No. 1329 of 15th April 1892, I have the honour to submit, herewith, an Administration Report of the corps under my command.

I beg to request that this report may be accepted as a full report from the date of the formation of the corps up to 31st March 1892, and that the report submitted to you by Captain O'Mealy with this office letter No. 120, dated Camp Loralai, the 16th February 1892, may be cancelled.

I would beg to point out that the report I now send in is not one compiled solely by me, but is made up of extracts from the original report submitted by Captain O'Mealy.

Administration Report of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Object of raising.

In August 1889 Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of raising a tribal levy to keep order in Zhob, to protect the country stretching from the Pishin to the Gomal, and to be a political aid to the Political Agent in charge of the country.

The Levies to be effective as a Military Contingent.

The above proposals of Sir Robert Sandeman were approved of, and were sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1889, and the services of an officer applied for for the post of commandant.

Appointment of Commandant.

Captain W. A. D. O. O'Mealy, 1st Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Commandant on 3rd February 1890, and shortly afterwards reported his arrival in Appozai.

Raising of the corps.

Up to April 1890, no orders had been received as to the raising of the corps, and practically no steps were taken to enlistment. On the 12th April 1890 a committee, of which Sir Robert Sandeman was president, and Captain MacIvor, Political Agent, Zhob, and Captain O'Mealy were members, assembled at Appozai to make proposals as to the raising of the corps. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India, but in June 1890, revised proposals were called for, which were finally approved of in September 1890, (see Appendix A).

The constitution of the corps was fixed as follows:—

CAVALRY—	
Zhobis	1 squadron.
Ghilzais	1 do.
Brahuis and Biluch	1 do.
Mixed Pathans	1 do.
TOTAL	4 squadrons.
INFANTRY—	
Zhobis	2 companies.
Ghilzais	1 company.
Atchakzais	1 do.
Mixed Pathans	1 do.
TOTAL	5 companies.

Each squadron consists of 1 ressaidar, 2 jemadars, 1 kote duffadar, 8 duffadars, and 88 sowars, making a total of 100 sabres.

Each company consists of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naiks, 93 sepoys, making a total of 105 rifles.

The total strength of the corps is therefore 400 sabres and 525 rifles. The progress made in enlistment is shown in Appendix B.

Zhobi squadron.

Great difficulty has been experienced in raising this squadron owing to the fact that the Zhob Chiefs have not produced suitable men to fill the posts of native officers. As a last resource, in order to encourage men to enlist, Duffadar Durani Khan was, on the 18th February 1892, promoted to the post of 1st class jemadar. This man was not considered fit for promotion by

Captain O'Mealy, but there was no other man forthcoming. Durani Khan's sole claim to promotion lay in the fact that he had produced about forty recruits which were not of a satisfactory stamp. Until a really good man of influence is appointed to command this squadron, it is useless to hope that the strength will be completed, or that men of a good stamp will be enlisted. In this squadron there is a small section of Tokhi Ghilzais (see Ghilzai squadron).

Present Strength of Zhobi Squadron.

PARTICULARS OF TRIBES.	Ressaidar.	Jemadar.	Koto Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	TOTAL.
Zhobis	...	1	1	1	44	47
Ghilzais	...	...	...	2	8	10
Miscellaneous tribes (chiefly Biluch) .		...	...	...	27	27
TOTAL . .	...	1	1	3	79	84

Ghilzai Squadron.

This squadron is composed of the Ghilzai refugees in Baluchistan. The men are chiefly of the Tokhi, Andar, Tarakhi and Hotak sections of the Ghilzai tribes, and are of a very good stamp indeed, but are impatient of discipline exercised over them by any native officer or non-commissioned officer not of their own particular section. Originally the Ghilzais were in corporated into a squadron, with a certain number of Pishin, Kakars, Kasis, etc.

It was considered advisable, however, to form them into a separate squadron. The leading Ghilzai refugees were assembled, and with the exception of the case of the promotion of Jemadar Amir Muhammad to Ressaidar, all the appointments for both native officers and non-commissioned officers were made in accordance with their recommendations.

Jemadar Amir Muhammad was promoted to Ressaidar, it being considered that he had a claim to such promotion on account of previous service in the corps; his promotion to the command of the squadron did not, however, give satisfaction, and within a few months a second assembly of the leading Ghilzai refugees took place and a fresh distribution of appointments was made. Ressaidar Amir Muhammad resigned his appointment, and Jemadar Ulms Khan Tarakhi was promoted to Ressaidar on 19th October 1891, with Yar Muhammad Andari, and Muhammad Usuf Andari as Jemadars.

On the departure of Ressaidar Amir Muhammad those Ghilzais who had been enlisted by him, and were of his section, applied for their discharge or transfer to another squadron; the latter request was granted, and they were transferred to the Zhobi squadron. It is hoped, however, that matters will be arranged, and that they will soon return to their proper squadron.

Present Strength of Squadron.

PARTICULARS OF TRIBES.	Ressaidar.	Jemadars.	Koto Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	TOTAL.
Ghilzais	1	2	1	6	39	49
Other tribes	...	...	...	1	30	31
TOTAL . .	1	2	1	7	69	80

Brahui and Biluch Squadron.

There has been no difficulty in raising this squadron. The very first enlistments made in the corps were from the Brahui and Biluch tribes, and the squadron was rapidly completed.

The Native officers are Ressaidar Usuf Khan, formerly in the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, Jemadar Hakim Khan, Barozai, and Jemadar Mitha Khan, Biluch. There is a very good feeling in this troop, and the men are of a good stamp.

Present Strength of Squadron.

PARTICULARS OF TRIBES.	Ressaidar.	Jemadars.	Koto Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	TOTAL.
Biluch	1	1	1	8	72	83
Barozai	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other tribes	...	...	...	...	16	16
TOTAL . .	1	2	1	8	88	100

Miscellaneous Pathans squadron.

This squadron was originally composed of Ghilzais, Kasis and Pishin Kakars, under the command of Ressaidar Sherzaman Khan, Kasi, but on the formation of the Ghilzais into a separate squadron, the Kasis and Pishin Kakars were also formed into a separate squadron under Ressaidar Sherzaman Khan; this officer was, in October 1891, appointed Inspector of the Pishin Levies. On his departure Jemadar Abdul Samad Atchakzai was appointed Ressaidar, with Malik Omar Pishin Kakar, on 7th December 1891, and Abdul Gafar, Kakar, on 22nd February 1892, as Jemadars.

Next to the Ghilzais the men of this squadron are of the best physique.

Present Strength of Squadron.

Particulars of Tribes.	Ressaidar.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Miscellaneous tribes . . .	1	2	1	7	89	100
Total . .	1	2	1	7	89	100

Infantry companies.

Great difficulty has been experienced in inducing men to enlist as infantry. They are willing enough to come as sowars. The reason of this inclination to serve in the cavalry and disinclination to serve in the infantry is very curious, for the men are not by any means good riders, and very few indeed have ever ridden before they joined the corps; and as to pay, a sepoy can manage to save about R5 a month out of his pay of R10, while, on the other hand, a sowar can seldom manage to save a single anna, and has besides very much harder work, in that he has to cut all his grass himself, in addition to his ordinary duty.

The constitution of the infantry has been fixed as follows:—

2 companies of Zhobis.
1 company of Atchakzais.
1 Ditto of Ghilzais.
1 Ditto of Miscellaneous Pathans.

Total . 5 companies.

The first three companies are non-existent, there not being a single man enlisted as yet in any of them.

Ghilzais company.

The condition of the Ghilzais company is by no means satisfactory.

This company consists of eighty men, of which only ten are Ghilzais, and this number includes the two Native officers, Subadar Pir Mahammad Hotak and Jemadar Amir Mahammad Tokhi. The majority of the men in this company are north country Pathans, such as Eusafzais, Khattaks, etc., etc.

Present strength of Ghilzais company.

Particulars of Tribes.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
Ghilzais	1	1	1	...	7	10
Other tribes	...	...	3	2	65	70
Total . .	1	1	4	2	72	80

Mixed Pathans company.

The mixed Pathans company is not in any better condition than the Ghilzais company, but it is hoped that the strength will be completed as soon as the spring harvest is over.

The Native officer in this company is Subadar Yaqube Khan, Musa Khel.

Present strength of company.

Particulars of Tribes.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
Mixed tribes	1	...	1	...	30	32
Total . .	1	...	1	...	30	32

The cavalry are armed with the snider carbine and swords of the same pattern as supplied

Arms.

to the Native Mountain Batteries. The Native Officers and Kote Duffadars have swords and revolvers of Government pattern.

The infantry are armed with snider rifles and bayonets.

Accoutrements.

The cavalry wear the Mackenzie accoutrements, and the infantry belts, etc., of Government pattern.

Saddlery, etc.

The saddlery is of a pattern devised by Captain O'Mealy.

Uniform.

The cavalry wear a lungi and kammarband of corps pattern, and the infantry only a lungi.

Boots, pattis and posteens are also supplied, but up to the present no definite uniform has as yet been decided upon.

The transport sanctioned for the corps should consist of a hundred camels, but though this

Transport.

number was originally bought, only thirty now remain, the rest having died.

It appears for some reason or other that this district is unsuited for camels. Application has been made to substitute pony and mule transport for camels.

The duties of the corps consist in supplying detachments for various posts, continual guards

The duties of the corps.

and escorts for various purposes, and for protecting revenue grain and bhusa.

The out posts at present supplied by the corps are :—

Names of Outposts.	Sabres.	Rifles.
Hindubagh	34	..
Gulkuch	73	15
Khushbina	16	10
Safi and six towers	19	30
Kingri	13	9
Rankan	3	4
Rakhni	12	7
Total	170	75

The duty at the above posts falls heavier on the cavalry than on infantry, as, in addition to supplying a certain proportion of the day and night sentries, the cavalry furnish all patrols daily from post to post and all escorts.

In addition to the above duties the sowars have to cut grass for their horses, take them to water twice a day in winter and three times a day in the hot weather, and groom their horses once a day. In spite of the really hard work that both men and horses have to perform, the latter are kept in remarkably good condition, especially at Gulkach.

Between Safi and Mir Ali Khel there are four towers, each garrisoned by four rifles. These men are almost all north country Pathans, and have been on duty in these towers for periods varying from six to eight months without any relief.

Owing to the low strength of the corps it has been found impossible to relieve the men on outpost duty, and for the same reason leave could be given only very sparingly. The men are, however, wonderfully cheerful, and are very willing to do all that is required of them.

Services performed.

From 22nd September 1890, to 28th October 1890, the corps took part in the Zhob expedition.

For strength of the Levy at the time see Appendix B.)

At Fort Sandeman in September 1890, Sowar Allah Bakhsh seized a Ghazi alive. In January 1891, Sowar Sherbat shot a Ghazi. In February 1891 Sowar Mazullah seized a Ghazi. At Hindubagh in July 1891, Sowar Shumsuddin seized a Ghazi. At Saratoi in November 1891, some thieves made an attack on a detachment, of seven sepoys, but were driven off with a loss of one of their number killed. Of the detachment, 1 sepoy was severely wounded, and 1 slighly so. Near Mir Ali Khel in January 1892, two sepoys came up with four thieves they were following up. One of the thieves was shot dead, and it is believed that one other was wounded: the thieves ran off leaving the cattle they were carrying off.

Very little training has been possible in the corps owing to the fact that there has been

Training of the corps.

a constant demand on the services of every available man; recruits are no sooner enlisted than they are sent off on outpost or other duty.

New Commandant.

Captain W. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Commandant and took over the command of the corps at Hurnai on 20th February 1892, from Captain O'Mealy, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

W. W. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Strength, Pay, etc., of the Zhob Levy Corps, as proposed in June 1890 and sanctioned in accordance with Government of India letter No. 1865-E. of 6th September 1890.

(A)—*Cavalry.*

No.	NAME OF APPOINTMENT.	Rate of Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
1	Ressaldar @ R250 to R300	287 8 0	287 8 0
4	Ressaidars	100 0 0	400 0 0
4	Jemadars	70 0 0	280 0 0
4	Jemadars	60 0 0	240 0 0
4	Kote Duffadars	40 0 0	160 0 0
16	Duffadars	35 0 0	560 0 0
16	Duffadars	30 0 0	480 0 0
1	Farrier Major	35 0 0	35 0 0
4	Farriers	28 0 0	112 0 0
352	Sowars	25 0 0	8,800 0 0
8	Shutar Sowars	28 0 0	224 0 0
1	Salutri	40 0 0	40 0 0
1	Assistant Salutri	35 0 0	35 0 0
	Clothing allowance @ R10 per annum for 416 men	...	346 10 8
	Equipment allowance @ R7 per annum for 416 men	...	242 10 8
	TOTAL		12,242 13 4

(B)—*Infantry.*

No.	NAME OF APPOINTMENT.	Rate of Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
1	Subadar Major @ R150 to 200	187 8 0	187 8 0
5	Subadars	80 0 0	400 0 0
5	Jemadars	40 0 0	200 0 0
25	Havildars	15 0 0	375 0 0
25	Naicks	13 0 0	325 0 0
465	Sepoys	10 0 0	4,650 0 0
	Clothing allowance for 526 men @ R10 per annum	...	438 5 4
	TOTAL		6,575 13 4

(C).

No.	NAME OF APPOINTMENT.	Rate of Salary per mensem. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
	Followers.		
1	Mistri @ R40	40 0 0	...
1	Assistant Mistri @ R30	30 0 0	...
1	Mochi @ R25	25 0 0	...
3	Assistant Mochis @ R20	60 0 0	...
8	Pakhalis @ R25	200 0 0	...
8	Sweepers @ R10	80 0 0	...
1	Tindal @ R15	15 0 0	...
2	Khalasies @ R13	20 0 0	...
1	Jemadar @ R25	25 0 0	...
2	Duffadars @ R15	30 0 0	...
24	Sarwans @ R11	264 0 0	795 0 0
	Office.		
1	Clerk @ R100	100 0 0	...
1	Clerk @ R50	50 0 0	...
1	Khalassie @ R14	14 0 0	...
1	Khalassie @ R12	12 0 0	...
	Contingencies	15 0 0	191 0 0
	Contingencies.		
	Contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0

No.	Name of Appointment.	Rate of Salary per mensem. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	Allowance to Drill Instructors.		
1	Duffadar (to have charge of accoutrements, etc.)	15 0 0	...
2	Duffadars @ R10	20 0 0	...
6	Sowars @ R10	60 0 0	...
1	Havildar @ R10	10 0 0	...
10	Sepoys @ R10	100 0 0	205 0 0
	Total		1,791 0 0

W. W. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the progress made in enlistment of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Particulars.	Cavalry. Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total Cavalry.	Infantry. Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Total Infantry.
Enlisted up to date of taking part in the Zhob expedition, September 22nd 1890	2	2	...	14	160	178	...		5	...	75	80
Enlisted up to end of 31st March 1891	3	4	3	19	236	265	1	1	4	3	17	26
Ditto do. do. 1892	3	7	4	25	325	364	2	1	5	2	102	112

W. W. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1891-92.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

In the previous year's report it was recorded that the severe winter of 1890-91, had proved the uselessness of unprotected mud as a building material in Quetta; during this year under review accordingly most of the existing buildings were re-roofed with sheet-iron. Additions were made to the old First Assistant Agent, Governor-General's house to fit it as a residence for the Revenue Commissioner, and a new house was built for the First Assistant Agent, Governor-General. The Political Agent's house in Quetta having been condemned, it was replaced by a new and much larger one. Considerable additions and alterations were made to the Residency, and a house was purchased for the Second Agency Surgeon. The Deputy Commissioner's and Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court-houses and the Treasury Buildings having been damaged by the winter, and being otherwise inconvenient, it was decided to erect a large two-storeyed block of buildings to accommodate these and other offices in a convenient manner; work on this block was commenced rather late in the season, but by the time the severe frosts of the winter put a stop to masonry work it had been brought up nearly to the top of the lower storey, and much of the iron and wood-work had been got ready. This building is expected to be completed in October 1892.

2. In the Thal-Chotiali District an hospital and dispensary were built at Ziarat, and the other houses there finished. The Deputy Commissioner's clerks' quarters at Loralai were completed, and a house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner was built. Levy posts at Gati Bridge and Hosri were constructed, and some minor works and additions to buildings at Sharigh and elsewhere were done.

3. In the Zhob Agency the tahsil and thana at Barkhan and Hindubagh were completed; a house for the Assistant Political Agent at Fort Sandeman, and another for the Executive Engineer's Office at the same place, were built in addition to four sets of military married officers' quarters. Some additional buildings for the Zhob Levy Corps were also constructed, and the new military station of Drug was taken in charge by this department during the year.

4. Amongst projects for civil buildings which were worked out during the year but on which work was not commenced may be mentioned the new Post Office, Forest Officer's house, additions to Durbar Hall and Khalassies' lines at Quetta, additions and alterations to Sharigh Tahsil and to Sibi Residency Police and Levy lines, and additional Clerks' accommodation at Loralai, purchase of Shelabagh Hall as a Political rest-house, etc., etc.

COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The works completed during the year are Lower Torkhan Bridge, Hurnai-Bori Road, the Khanai and Hindubagh Section of the Zhob Valley Road, with rest-house at Hindubagh (this was practically finished in 1890-91), the Mir Ali Khel,—Kajuri Kuch Section of the Murgha Gomal Road, with combined rest-house and Military post at Mugalkot (nearly), the Pishin-Kushdil Reservoir road and the rest-house at Lakabund.

6. The following statement shows the length in miles of roads maintained by the Public Works and Military Works Departments in Baluchistan :—

	Up to end of 1889-90.	Added in 1890-91.	Added in 1891-92.	Total to end of 1891-92.
I.—Metalled and graded roads	376	...	...	376
II.—Graded but unmetalled roads	392	212	43	647
III.—Ungraded roads	497	...	...	497
TOTAL	1,265	212	43	1,520

Some of the roads in Class III should, owing to improvements which are gradually being carried out from the annual repairs, be transferred in 1892-93 to Class II.

7. It is not easy to give the average cost of constructing these roads owing to various circumstances, the principal being (i) that some of them were constructed when rates of work were far higher than they are now, and (ii) that the difficulties of the country through which they pass vary to an almost unlimited extent—Class I roads cost on an average from 10,000 to 25,000 a mile, depending largely on the amount of heavy bridging done : Class II roads cost from 500 to 10,000 a mile; the cost of Class III roads cannot be stated, as such roads are not now constructed except by Civil Officers for local purposes.

8. The cost of maintaining roads cannot be stated, as up till now the funds available for this purpose have not generally been sufficient to keep them in proper order. With effect from the commencement of this current year of 1892-93, however, it should be possible to keep a reliable record of this expenditure and in the course of four or five years to give valuable results.

9. Amongst projects for new roads which engaged attention this year may be mentioned (i) the Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh Section of the Zhob Valley Road, 129 miles, which has been completed and sanctioned: work now commencing; (ii) a road from Fort Sandeman through the Chor Khel Dhana direct to the Punjab, for which a grant has also been obtained in 1892-1893; (iii) a road from Khan Muhammed Kot to the new military station of Drug, and (iv) another from Khan Muhammed Kot through Musa Khel Bazaar to Murga Kibzai.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

10. First in importance is the water-supply of Quetta, which was completely finished, so far as the original project went, during the year under review. A project for improving the system of mains in civil lines so as to minimise the inconvenience of cutting off water for repairs has been prepared and is under consideration.

11. A project for supplying water to the different departments at New Chaman has been elaborated by the Military Works Department and North-Western Railway, by which the civil station will be supplied with 20,000 gallons daily in ordinary seasons at an estimated capital cost of R10,000.

12. The Fort Sandeman Water-supply Project noticed in last year's report has made good progress, and on the 13th instant (April 1892) water was for the first time brought in to the station by the new supply pipe from Siliaza Sir. The tunnel on the supply pipe line is not, however, quite completed, the pipe having been temporarily laid round it, and the distribution system still remains to be laid.

13. The water-supplies at Ziarat and Khanai have also been improved during this year, and attempts have been made to obtain water of better quality at Gumbaz. An artesian boring was put down during the year at Pishin which reached a depth of 706 feet, a little water having been obtained between 50 and 180 feet only. Another boring was put down at Lehri with funds supplied by Sirdar Sorab Khan with very similar unsatisfactory results; some little water having been obtained between 60 and 120 feet, but less lower down to 320 feet. Another boring is to be tried this year on the Quetta plateau.

14. A water-supply scheme for bringing water from Nari to Sibi is now in hand as a military work; but it has been arranged for the civil authorities to have the use of it when not wanted for military purposes. It is expected to be completed in May 1892.

15. The improvements to the Thames or Habib Nullah in Quetta were completed early this year.

PETROLEUM AND COAL.

16. The supply of the oil from Kuttan to the Chaman Extension Railway was brought to a close this year, the total quality despatched from the beginning having been 399,600 gallons. As the old wells from which this supply was obtained showed signs of exhaustion, a trial boring was put down at Wazi, 9 miles up the valley, where shows of oil had been discovered; this boring reached a depth of 740 feet without coming upon oil, and was, therefore, abandoned. Another boring was by the advice of the Geological Department put down in the Siah Kuch plain 2 miles above Kuttan, which is worth recording in detail as having reached a greater depth, *viz.* 1,338 feet, than has ever been managed in Baluchistan; having, moreover, been carried on continuously through the hot season. Mr. Townsend's report on this runs thus :—

"The Siah Kuch boring was started June 22nd after bringing all the plant from Wazi, and continued through clay and shales to a depth of 90, where we got our first water in a thin band of coarse sandstone and gravels; we passed through blue shales with occasional thin bands of sandstone until we reached 380 feet, where we got our first lime; still in the lime at 460 feet we got our first show of oil; again at 470 feet, another show was found. In this latter vein we also got a good supply of water, which rose to within 70 feet of the top.

At this stage we were obliged to run down and put in our 6-inch casing, having used 8-inch for the top and surface. After drilling to a depth of 538 feet we put the 6-inch casing on down to that depth,—but it did not succeed in shutting off the water, owing to the rock being so badly fractured. From 538 feet to 558 feet we got a black oily shale; immediately underlying this, we got 10 feet of very hard blue shale, containing small traces of oil in the cutting.

" From 558 feet to 712 feet soft blue strata.
" 742 " to 760 " hard "
" 760 " to 900 " ordinary "

with occasional bands of hard strata. From 900 to 1,338 feet, the depth at which we gave up the boring, were soft blue shales, with hot sulphur water, which stood at 98 degrees Fahrenheit."

17. On receiving a report on the exhaustion of the existing wells and on the trial borings for other supplies of petroleum, the Government of India, on the advice of the Geological Department, have ordered the final abandonment of Kuttan. The plant is, therefore, being removed to the nearest railway station for disposal; with the exception of one set of boring tools, engines, etc., which is required for a trial petroleum boring now to be put down at the Chuppar rift.

18. The coal-fields east of Quetta which were noticed in last year's report have been worked to a very considerable extent during this year by private agency under agreement with Government; about 120,000 maunds having been brought into Quetta, and having materially aided in keeping down the price of fuel. The dust coal, of which there is a good deal, is used principally in burning bricks on the Akra system, which, as is stated in paragraph 14 of the report for 1889-90, was introduced by the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, into Baluchistan: the result has been most satisfactory in bringing down the rate of first class burnt bricks to R17 per thousand. One of the gentlemen holding one of these coal-mining concessions, Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, has arranged to still further utilise this dust and, therefore, add much to the usefulness of the coal by getting out from England machinery by which it can, by admixture of a certain proportion of pitch or other binding material, be made into cakes suitable for burning in domestic grades.

IRRIGATION.

19. The water from the Shebo Canal and Khusdil Reservoir was used for irrigation throughout the year in usual course, the latter for the first time, the Reservoir having filled up during the winter of 1890-91. Application has been made to the Government of India to increase the means of distributing the Khusdil Reservoir water by completing the scheme by constructing the Haikalzai branch, but this has not yet been sanctioned.

20. The various suggestions put forward by Engineers of this Department for increasing the usefulness of water in places down the Zhob Valley between the Mehterzai water shed and Fort Sandeman have been under the consideration of the Political Agent during the year, and a commencement has been made in putting the more likely ones into effect.

QUETTA: *April 20th, 1892.*

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secretary to Agent, Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan. P. W. D.

APPENDIX VIII.

Government Telegraph Department, Sind and Baluchistan (Baluchistan Agency), Administration Report, 1891-92.

OFFICES.

The offices worked satisfactorily.

The following offices were opened during the year under report :—

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Quetta	Departmental.
Sibi	Departmental.
Kalat	Departmental.
Pishin	Combined.
Shahrig	Combined.
Loralai	Combined.
Shelabagh	Combined.
Chaman	Combined.
Mekhtar	Combined.
Kingri	Combined.
Morgha	Combined.
Fort Sandeman	Combined.
Mir Ali Khel	Combined.
	In addition to this, Ziarat was kept open during the Agent, Governor-General's stay at that place.

LINES.

The lines worked well during the year.

F. MACLEAN,

Superintendent, Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

No. 1351—2 A. R., dated Karachi, the 6th June 1892.

From—The Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan.

As promised in my letter No. 81, dated 6th April 1892, I have the honour to report upon the operations of the Post Office in the Baluchistan Division in the form of notes upon the following statements :—

A.—Statement of Head, Sub, and Branch Offices.
B.—Postal Lines.
C.—Combined Offices and Statistics.
D.—Money-order Statistics.
E.—Savings Bank Statistics.
F.—Enumeration of articles received for delivery at Post Offices in Baluchistan.
G.—Post Office buildings.

STATEMENT A.

2. During the year under review, seven new Post Offices were opened, and three were closed. The total number of Post Offices of all classes existing on the 31st March 1892, was thirty-nine.

STATEMENT B.

3. During the year mails were conveyed over lines of an aggregate length of 908 miles, the distance last year being 880 miles. The following figures account for increase of 28 miles :—

	Miles.
New line opened	50
Difference between the Railway route and the Horse Dâk route between Killa Abdulla and Chaman	6½
Error in distance of line Loralai-Duki rectified	2½
TOTAL INCREASE	59
Deduct—	
Error in distance of line Loralai-Fort Sandeman rectified	31
NET INCREASE	28

STATEMENT C.

4. There are now eleven combined offices in Baluchistan. At Appozai (now called Fort Sandeman, under Government Orders, in honour of the late Sir Robert Sandeman) the performance of telegraph work was re-assumed by the Telegraph Department on the 1st October 1890, and again transferred to this Department on the 1st April 1891. The number of messages dealt with has risen from 32,501 to 38,080, and the revenue from R16,808-6 to R22,311-9.

STATEMENT D.

5. Money-order work appears to be increasing slowly but steadily, as the following figures show :—

	Issues.	Payments.
	R	R
1891-92	31,53,982	6,35,208
1890-91	31,19,006	5,71,352
INCREASE	34,976	63,856
	1·1 per cent.	11·2 per cent.

The revenue derived from money order commission has also arisen from R36,434 to R37,717 ; increase R1,283.

STATEMENT E.

6. Statistics of Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals show fair progress in this branch of postal business:—

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
	R	R
1891-92	4,80,688	3,39,118
1890-91	4,13,529	3,19,427
INCREASE	67,159	19,691

These figures are satisfactory, and may, I think, be regarded as indicating confidence on the part of the people in the gradual settlement of the district, and in the security afforded by the Post Office for the investment of savings.

STATEMENT F.

7. This statement shows a decrease in the number of articles delivered by the Post Office during the year. I am unable to account for this decrease, which may be due to changes in the programme of railway construction and repairs:—

	R
1890-91	2,004,580
1891-92	1,973,190
	31,390

The average number of articles delivered daily through the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year is R5,406 as shown below:—

Daily delivery.	No. of articles.
	R
At Quetta Head Office	2,339
" Sibi " "	521
" Sub and Branch Offices	2,546
	5,406

STATEMENT G.

8. Of the eleven Postal buildings shown last year as borne on the books of the Public Works Department, one (the Post Office at Quetta) was rendered unfit for occupation by heavy rains that fell during the months of January and February 1891. The Post Office at Quetta is still located in a rented house, but steps are being taken to build a new office. Additions were made to the Post Office building at Ziarat at a cost of R295, of which sum R167 was sanctioned from the allotment of 1891-92, and the balance of R128 will be met from the allotment of 1892-93.

9. There were two highway robberies of mails in Baluchistan, one in September and the other on the 26th October 1891. In the first case the village postman of Pishin was murdered by Pathans, and in the second a Political Sowar proceeding from Mogulkot to Miralikhel was robbed by Waziris. The total loss to Government was R6-11-0. No trace of the robbers has yet been discovered, as far as I am aware.

10. A line rider in the pay of the Telegraph Department, who looked after the wires between Fort Sandeman and Miralikhel, was shot, his escort of two levy sowars escaping.

11. The Commander-in-Chief made a rapid tour through Baluchistan in October and November 1891, and as he was often at a considerable distance from Post Offices, special arrangements had to be made. His Excellency thanked the Superintendent, Post Offices, Baluchistan (Mr. Hamilton), for his arrangements in connection with this tour.

Statement A.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices in Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1891.				Opened during 1891-92.				Closed during 1891-92.				Existing on 31st March 1892.				Increase.			
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.
2	14	19	35	...	2	5	7	...	2	1	3	2	14	23	39	...	...	4	4

Karachi;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement B.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail cart, Horses, Camels and Runners during the official year 1891-92 as compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1891. From	To	Length in miles.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1892. From	To	Length in miles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Railway	Sibi	Kilh Abdulla	173	Sibi	Chaman	202	29	...	Line extended from Kilha Abdulla to Chaman.
	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	...	...	
	Hirokh	Ditto	32	Hirokh	Ditto	32	...	...	
			226			255	29	...	
Mail cart, horses or camels	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	...	...	
	Quetta	Kalat	94	Quetta	Kalat	94	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	55	Harnai	Loralai	55	...	...	
	Kilh Abdulla	New Chaman	22½	...	...	...	...	22½	Horse line converted into railway line.
	Sibi	Rindli	16	Sibi	Rindli	16	...	...	
	Loralai	Appozai	125	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	31	This is a Political line by which letter mail is carried. Parcel mail is carried by a circuitous route of 112 miles.
	Ditto	Duki	20	Ditto	Duki	22½	2½	...	Distance now reported.
	Duki	Gambaz	27½	Duki	Gambaz	27½	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	...	...	
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Babarkuch	Khattan	42½	Babarkuch	Khattan	42½	...	...	
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	Ditto	Kingri	33	Ditto	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Appozai	Miralikhel	35	Fort Sandeman	Miralikhel	35	...	...	
	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	...	...	
	...	...	...	Sibi	Mach	50	50	...	New line.
			646			645	52½	53½	
Runners	Hirokh	Mach	8	Hirokh	Mach	8	...	...	
			8			8	...	...	
		Total	880		Total	908	81½	53½	

Karachi; 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement C.

Statistics of Combined Offices in Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Names of Combined Offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic.								Revenue.		Remarks.
		Number of Messages sent.		Number of Messages received.		Number of Messages in Transit.		Total.		Inland.	Foreign.	
		Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	R a.	R a.	
Chaman	1st January 1890	1,335	3	1,574	5	...	...	2,909	8	1,521 15	40 0	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	5,833	5	5,533	2	103	...	11,469	7	7,387 10	186 0	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	238	...	338	...	...	...	576	...	122 8	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	4,659	9	4,588	19	28	...	9,275	28	6,174 1	244 0	
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	189	...	260	...	170	...	619	...	184 2	...	
Miralikhel	12th December 1890	941	...	895	12	18	...	1,854	12	1,152 8	...	
Murgha	1st October 1890	541	...	591	...	...	...	1,132	...	661 11	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,594	9	1,707	10	33	...	3,334	19	1,749 1	77 15	
Shahrig	8th May 1886	815	...	995	...	43	...	1,853	...	696 13	...	
Shelabagh	15th June 1888	1,953	5	2,165	13	16	...	4,134	18	1,594 5	85 6	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	418	...	415	...	...	...	833	...	433 10	...	
	Total	18,516	31	19,061	61	411	...	37,988	92	21,678 4	633 5	

Karachi;
6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement D.

Comparative Statement showing the Money-order work done by Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Period.	Quetta and its Sub-offices.					Sibi and its Sub-offices.					Total.				
	Issued.			Paid.		Issued.			Paid.		Issued.			Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		R a.	R a.		R a.		R a.	R a.		R a.		R a.	R a.		R a.
1890-91	63,222	19,99,187 9	23,578 9	7,482	3,55,751 9	32,441	11,19,818 9	12,856 0	4,709	2 15,600 11	95,763	31,19,006 2	36,434 9	12,191	5,71,352 4
1891-92	65,214	18,63,735 9	22,611 4	7,858	3,91,197 9	36,398	12,90,247 5	15,106 2	4,604	2,44,011 1	101,612	31,53,982 14	37,717 6	12,462	6,35,208 10

Karachi;
6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement E.

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-offices) during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4				5				6
Names of Head Offices.	No. of new accounts opened.	No. of accounts closed.	Deposits.				Withdrawals.				
			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			
				R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
Quetta . .	1,858	1,511	6,154	3,09,653	9	0	3,619	2,43,492	3	2	
Sibi . . .	697	426	1,976	1,03,876	4	6	1,267	75,935	1	9	
	2,555	1,937	8,130	4,13,529	13	6	4,886	3 19,427	4	11	

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-offices) during the year 1891-92.

				R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
Quetta . .	2,118	1,652	7,181	3,46,691	15	6	3,757	2,55,765	14	6	
Sibi . . .	842	560	2,544	1,33,996	11	6	1,382	83,352	14	6	
	2,960	2,212	9,725	4,80,688	11	0	5,139	3,39,118	13	0	

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Dy. Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement F.

Statement showing number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and seven days in February 1890-91, compared with the number received for delivery during the same periods in 1891-92.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1890 and February 1891.	Enumeration returns of August 1891 and February 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	
Quetta Head Office . .	33,281	32,752	...	529	
Sibi do. . .	6,044	7,290	1,246	...	
Sub. and Branch Offices .	37,566	35,650	...	1,916	
Total .	76 891	75,692	1,246	2,445	

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Dy. Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement G.

Statement of Postal buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on 31st March 1892.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of Place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks.
		R	R		
Baluchistan	Sibi	4,587	38	13th April 1880.	
	Mach	1,092	9	21st November 1885.	
	Shahrig . . .	973	8	1st October 1884.	
	Rindli . . .	700	6	1st October 1885.	
	Harnai . . .	707	6	1st March 1888.	
	Loralai . . .	4,362	36	5th May 1889.	
	Sinjawi . . .	1,764	15	16th April 1889.	
	Shelabagh . .	850	8	12th April 1890.	
	Ziarat . . .	697	6	12th September 1890.	
	Fort Sandeman .	1,530	13	9th January 1891.	

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Dy. Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X.

Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway Administration Report.

The complete project for the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway was submitted to Government in September 1891. The line takes off from the existing Bolan Line near Nari Bank about 5 miles west of Sibi, and extends to the Kolpur station, the actual length of new construction works being about 57 miles.

Sanction to proceed with the works was given in November 1891, and they were commenced vigorously near Panir Bund, where there is a tunnel 3,000 feet long, and between Mach and Kolepur.

In the Sibi neighbourhood only brick manufacture has been taken in hand.

The up-keep of the existing temporary Bolan Line from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* the Kundalan Gorge, also forms part of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. This was relaid in November 1891, and has since been kept in working order, except for the short length between Hirok and Dozan.

A length of new line between New Bank Station and Mach, going to the east of the Bohr Hill, has been made, so that there are about nine miles less in the Bolan River bed than formerly.

A temporary branch line has been laid from the Bolan Line from near Kirta to the Pani Tunnel to facilitate the transport of material, etc., to the works.

All work below Mach except brick manufacture is being stopped owing to want of funds, and it is intended to confine operations during 1891-92 between Mach and Kolpur, on which length the works are exceptionally heavy.

Labour during the past cold season was exceptionally abundant and was taken advantage of to the utmost.

J. RAMSAY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

APPENDIX XI.

(A.)

Report on the working of the Engineering Department of the North-Western (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 30th June 1891.

No. 771—M. G. R., dated Quetta, the 24th September 1891.

From—J. RAMSAY, Esq., Superintendent, Way and Works, Quetta,

To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 30th June 1891.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations, and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section, North-Western Railway, during the half-year ending 30th June 1891, have been maintained in good working condition and repair, except as detailed below—

(a) At certain places on the Shahrig and Quetta Districts, which had been damaged by floods, etc., temporary arrangements to carry the traffic had to be made pending the execution of permanent repairs. These temporary arrangements are in good working order.

(b) To certain of the kutcha buildings which were most severely damaged during the past winter, only the more urgent repairs have been taken in hand and executed, pending sanction to the estimates for the thorough repair and, in some cases, reconstruction of entire buildings.

(c) In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, no attempt has been made to repair the line on the Bolan District between Pirchowki and Kolpur. Lengths of the permanent-way materials were taken out and stacked at convenient sites ready for relaying.

3. The mean mileage maintained by Revenue was—

Description.	First half of 1891.	First half of 1890.
	Miles.	Miles.
Double line	...	...
Single "	303·179	301·207
Sidings	69·550	59·619
TOTAL	372·729	360·826
The cost per mile including sidings was R	1,895·53	1,866·69

The difference of 11·903 more mileage maintained is explained below—

	Miles.
Additions—	
Mithri chord line	2·272
Re-arranging sidings and platforms, Sibi and station yard	3·472
Baram Baran siding	0·038
Kolpur siding	0·080
Commissariat sidings, Quetta	1·440
Sidings, Quetta yard	0·580
Do. Bostan yard	1·000
Do. Fuller's Camp	0·050
Do. Kackh Kotal	0·045
Sidings taken over from Khojak Division	1·385
Errors in Return, Quetta District	0·650
Shahrig yard, good sidings	0·310
Do. dead end Loco. yard, and completion of Nasak catch sidings	0·620
TOTAL	11·943
Deductions—	
Realignment, Nasak	—0·040
Net additions	11·903

4. The total Revenue expenditure for the past half-year has been R7,06,520, and was more

than the similar charges for the corresponding half-year of 1890 by a sum of R32,971. This sum was distributed over the sub-heads of account as follows:—

Heads.	Sub-heads.	1st half of 1891.	1st half of 1890.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Reduction.
		R	R	R	R
I.—General Superintendence.	(1) Engineer's salaries	43,956	35,618	8,338	...
	(2) Allowance of do.	8,894	6,462	2,432	...
	(3) Subordinates	22,677	26,226	...	—3,549
	(4) Allowance of do.	3,811	2,875	936	...
	(5) Overtime allowances	...	...	...	...
	(6) Office expenses	21,065	12,492	8,573	...
II.—Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way.	(1) Wages	1,41,873	1,58,579	...	—16,706
	(2) Materials	19,861	35,074	...	—15,213
III.—Repairs of Bridges, etc.	(1) Bridges and tunnels	59,965	1,35,623	...	—75,658
	(2) Miscellaneous	1,50,525	62,640	87,885	...
III A.—Conservancy of Rivers	...	96,200	1,10,444	...	—14,244
IV.—Repairs of stations and buildings.	(1) Repairs of stations and buildings.	7,743	7,970	...	—227
	(2) Repairs of staff-quarters	51,369	10,075	41,294	...
VI.—New Minor Works	...	340	3,049	...	—2702
VII.—Unclassified expenditure.	(1) Plantations	2,682	4,414	...	—1,732
	(2) Tools and Plant	25,720	18,158	7,562	...
	(3) Loss on stores	23	...	23	...
	(4) Carriage of Revenue stores.	49,816	43,850	5,966	...
	Total	7,06,520	6,73,549	1,63,009	—1,30,038

5. The following are brief explanations of the causes of the differences:—

I. (1) Increase due to promotion of Engineers, Messrs. Ramsay, Curry and Shaw.

(2) Increase due to Frontier allowance of Engineers being charged to this sub-head instead of to I (1), as was done prior to 31st March 1890.

(3) Decrease due to transfer of certain subordinates to East Coast Railway and to Frontier allowance of subordinates being charged to I (4).

(4) Increase due to I (3).

(6) Increase due to extra office establishment sanctioned and entertained for Executive Engineer, Shahrig District Office.

II. (1) and (2) Decrease due to reduction of gangs and to less renewals in Quetta and Bolan Districts.

III. (1) Decrease due to less revenue bridge-work undertaken on Shahrig District.

(2) Increase due to special flood repairs executed on Shahrig District.

III.A. Decrease due to less heavy repairs to protection bunds being necessary on Shahrig District.

IV. (1) and (2) Increase due to heavy repairs consequent on extraordinary rainfall.

VII. (1) Decrease due to fewer trees having been purchased and planted during the half-year.

(2) and (4) Increase due to special flood works, Shahrig District.

6. The expenditure on special works not provided for in the Rolls amounted to R3,48,862, the principal of these are for flood repairs on the Shahrig District, and for regrading operations between Sibi and Nasak.

7. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year, exclusive of heavy credits for permanent-way and other materials, etc., returned to stock, was R4,08,230, and was incurred principally on the following:—

	R
Survey of Bolan High Level Line and Mushkaf Valley Railway	31,903

Open Line Works.

Shahrig District.

1. Regrading line between Sibi and Nasak, including flood works, Shahrig District	2,77,508
2. Altering tanks, Shahrig District	1,175
3. Watering arrangements, Tanduri	2,367
4. 2nd Loop siding at Kach	1,108

Quetta District.

1. Minor bridges, Quetta Station Yard	1,403
2. Additional sidings, Quetta	12,045
3. Loco. workshops, do.	7,706
4. Water-supply, do.	7,548
5. Railway Institute, do.	4,286
6. Commissariat new sidings	37,562
7. Minor bridges, north of Quetta	6,492
8. Share of Quetta water-works	21,584

	R
9. Additional sidings, Bostan	6,539
10. Water-supply, do.	1,781
11. Trial boring, Gulistan	1,951
12. Ballasting, Gulistan-Kil'h Abdulla Section	1,350

Bolan District.

1. Additional minor bridges, Darwaza-Quetta Section	2,420
2. Additions to Railway Institute, Sibi	2,115

8. The following works have been completed and are in progress :—

(a)—WORKS COMPLETED.

Shahrig District.

1. Re-alignment, mile 196—198.
2. Do. do., 182—183½, Sunari Station.
3. Re-building 1×20 ft. bridge as 40 ft., mile 198/2.
4. Additions and alterations to 2×20 ft. as 43 ft., mile 199/18.
5. Do. do. do. 211.
6. New 40 ft. bridge at mile 213/11.
7. Training works to 2×100 ft. bridge, mile 180.

Quetta District.

1. Additional sidings, Bostan.
2. Commissariat sidings, Quetta.
3. Re-building Institute, do.

Bolan District.

1. Additional minor bridges between Darwaza and Quetta.
2. Surveys of re-construction of Bolan High Level Line and Mushkaf Valley Railway.

(b)—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Shahrig District.

1. Regrading, mile 158—160.
2. Re-alignment, mile 180—182.
3. Regrading between Sunari and Harnai.
4. Flood damage repairs, 1889-90.
5. Do. do., 1890-91.
6. Widening cutting mile 145¾.
7. Protection bunds, etc., near Babar Kach Tunnel.
8. Training works to Nasak River.
9. Re-building three piers, Nasak Bridge.
10. Watering arrangements at Tanduri.
11. Protection bund, mile 222.
12. Stone bund near Mudgorge.
13. Dry stone revetment wall to 6 ft. culvert, Kach catch siding.
14. Removing dangerous rocks from Kach Kotal to mile 241.
15. Putting in two training bunds at mile 237¾.
16. Mudgorge distant signal bund.
17. Raising line near mile 238 and putting in two girder bridges.
18. Putting in a small bund 300 ft. long to protect bank, mile $\frac{238}{8}$.
19. Side drains from Nasak to Kach and Kotal.
20. Removing roof of Chapper Karez Tunnel.
21. Dismantling and re-building two piers, Kach Bridge.
22. Re-alignment in Chapper Rift to avoid slip, mile 227¼.
23. Special repairs to formation from Khost to Kach Kotal.

Bolan District.

1. Watering arrangements, Kolpur.
2. Additional bridges between Darwaza and Quetta.
3. Darwaza camping ground.
4. Re-arranging sidings and platforms, Sibi.

[*N.B.*]—All other works on Bolan District deferred pending orders about re-construction of the Bolan line.

Quetta District.

1. Water-supply schemes A. B. C. and E.
2. Loco. workshop at Quetta.
3. Repairs to staff-quarters at Quetta.
4. Water column and piping, do.
5. Quetta drainage scheme.
6. Skew Bridge over Thames Nulla.
7. Bridges necessitated by floods of 1889-90 and 1890-91.
. Trial boring, Gulistan.

Lines under Survey.

9. The survey for a railway *viâ* the Mushkaf Valley was started from Bolan Junction, and a length of 42·09 miles was pegged out and joined in with last year's survey between Mach and Hirok. These two lengths, aggregating 49·79 miles, together with the survey between Hirok and Kolpur, a length of 7·54 miles, constitutes a total length of 56·77 miles of main line. Of these 49·63 miles have been pegged out this year.

10. ### Lines opened for Traffic.

1. Realignment of line, mile 184—185 above Sunari Station.
2. Do. do. above and below Nasak Station.
3. Do. do. below Sunari Station.

Mineral Resources.

11. At Khost 3,628 tons of screened coal and 2,406 tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year; of this outturn 2,587 tons were made over to the Chaman Extension Works and 2,881 tons to the Locomotive Department of the North-Western Railway, and 266 tons to private individuals.

Accidents to Trains.

12. The following is a summary of important accidents :—

Shahrig District.

On 3rd February 1891 two men and one girl were run over by No. 2 Down Mail at mile $\frac{211}{3}$.

On 10th April 1891 trolly No. 107 collided with No. 14 Down Goods at mile 165; there was no loss of life or damage to permanent-way.

On 4th May 1891 No. 8 Down Goods was derailed at mile $\frac{221}{14}$, Khost Bridge; the line was blocked for twelve hours.

On 27th May 1891 Up Goods special derailed on 40 ft. bridge at mile $\frac{157}{7}$ with engine and three wagons, on account of a rail being out of the line, and the Driver running through signals; engine and tender slightly damaged, but the wagons were completely wrecked and were thrown off the bridge, thereby causing heavy damage to bridge and permanent-way, but no loss of life. Line was blocked for thirty-three hours.

On 15th June 1891 trolly No. 110 of Permanent-way Inspector, Mr. Logue, which collided with Up Ballast train at mile $\frac{151}{11}$, was smashed to pieces. In the attempt to jump clear two men were killed and one seriously injured.

On 20th June 1891 No. 8 Down Goods derailed at mile 160¾. Line was blocked for two hours.

Bolan District.

On the 15th February 1891 a bogie 3rd class carriage No. 1522 derailed at Sibi station yard, Commissariat siding, south points (one heel chair, five ordinary chairs, and two bolts broken).

On 4th May 1891 a bogie wagon No. 5137 derailed at Sibi station yard (three fish-bolts, one chair, and one fish-plate broken).

Damages by Floods and Rain.

13. The more important occurrences are as follows :—

Shahrig District.

On the 21st January a huge mass of rock fell from the cliffs above upon a 20-ft. girder at mile 227¾ in the Chappar Rift between Dirgi and Mangi, and completely smashed it. Near the same place another heavy piece of rock slipped on to the line during the night on 26th February, but was cleared away without causing detention to the Mail trains.

On the 2nd February 1891 the wing wall of a 20-ft. girder bridge at mile 227 in the Chappar Rift, between Dirgi and Mangi, gave way, and the opening has been blocked up with riff-raff.

Throughout February the line in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge gave much trouble by continual subsidences, and on the 26th February a heavy slip occurred at mile 235½, a little south of the tunnel, where a whole hillside slipped down towards the river, carrying the track with it.

The high bank at mile 235 (known as Puddle Hollow) was all this time sinking, and being made up with stone, till, on the 28th February, it subsided bodily, and before it could be made up again, another heavy slip occurred in the hillside to the south of this point, completely filling up the cutting and obliterating about a thousand feet of line. The severity of the weather delayed the repair of these breaches, and the block lasted twenty days for passenger traffic and twenty-six days for goods traffic. Another sudden subsidence occurred on the 29th March blocking the traffic for a week. Again another heavy slip occurred after a heavy local thunderstorm on 7th May, when a diversion with 250 feet curves was made round the place.

Besides these, numerous other slips occurred at various places along the line, principally in the neighbourhood of the Poonga Ghât (mile 203) at Dirgi Station and between Mudgorge and Kach.

Bolan District.

During March and April there were several heavy local showers in the Upper Bolan; one produced a small flood in the river just above Mach and down the Hannar River below Mach; no damage was done to the permanent-way, but the line was covered with shingle in several places.

Quetta District.

On 25th November the line had been breached at $\frac{391}{10}$, and at this place a box-sleeper bridge has been put in during the half-year.

Bank at $\frac{292}{20}$ was breached the next day and repaired with earth and stone.

On 24th December 1890, 3 miles from Quetta, a disused karez had fallen in, leaving a hole 20 feet deep, 15 feet wide, and 30 feet long under the rails. This has been built up with sleeper cribs and subsequently buried in earth.

On the 27th February a flood washed out one abutment of the 10-ft. girder bridge at mile $\frac{292}{24}$, and on the 28th February one abutment of the 20-ft. girder bridge at mile $\frac{292}{11}$. Temporary bridges were constructed and are still in use.

Four months' continuous snow and rain did great damage to the banks and cuttings, and rendered all mud-roofed buildings uninhabitable.

Fuller's Camp station was ruined, and also the station at Yaroo Karez.

14. REPAIRS TO LARGE BRIDGES.

Kach cracked bridge	. . . .	One pier re-built.
Repairs to Syada No. 3		
Do. Alguda nallah	. . . .	Protection works added.
Do. Syada No. 4		
Do. Ambo No. 1		
Do. Harnai bridge	. . . .	Flooring completed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

15. This half-year has been principally remarkable for the great damage which was caused to the line along the unstable hillsides near Mudgorge, in consequence of the long continuance of wet weather.

16. The following tabular statement of rainfall is attached to complete the information on this subject recorded in the report for last half-year:—

NAME OF STATIONS.	MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES AND DECIMALS.						Total for half-year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sibi	0·82	0·38	0·27	0·07	0·20	...	1·74
Babar Kach	0·36	1·90	0·75	0·46	0·20	...	3·67
Spintangi	0·72	2·64	0·87	0·85	0·08	...	5·16
Nasak	1·65	2·71	0·76	0·60	1·35	...	7·07
Dirgi	2·90	3·30	0·00	1·70	0·90	0·10	8·90
Kach	1·86	4·06	0·50	0·76	1·16	...	8·34
Bostan	3·59	5·20	1·11	0·65	0·38	...	10·93
Quetta	3·16	3·70	0·58	0·75	0·73	...	8·92
Gulistan	4·34	4·24	0·94	0·00	0·50	...	10·02
AVERAGE	2·16	3·13	0·72	0·73	0·61	0·10	7·19

17. There is little doubt that a repetition of similarly prolonged wet weather will result in a repetition of heavy damage at many parts of the Sind-Pishin Railway.

(B).

Report on the working of the Engineering Department of the North-Western Railway (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1891.

No. $\frac{260}{\text{M. G. E.}}$, dated Quetta, the 30th March 1892.

From—C. W. HODSON, M.INST., C.E., Superintendent, Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta,

To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1891.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section, North-Western Railway, have been maintained during the half-year ending 31st December 1891, in good working condition and repair, and arrangements are in progress for the completion of the special permanent repairs referred to in the certificate for the previous half-year.

3. The mean mileage maintained by Revenue was—

DESCRIPTION.	SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1891.			SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1890.
	ACTUAL MILEAGE.		MEAN MILEAGE.	
	For 4 months.	For 2 months.	For 6 months.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Single line	303·179	202·711	269·689	303·432
Sidings	69·550	54·720	64·606	67·259
Total mean mileage	372·729	257·431	334·295	370·691
The cost per mile (mean) including sidings was R	2,346·15			1,247·77

The difference of 36·396 less mean mileage maintained is explained below :—

ADDITIONS—

	Miles.
Commissariat sidings, Quetta	1·440
Shahrig yard extension (Dead end)	0·620
Additions in Sibi yard	0·016
TOTAL	2·076

DEDUCTIONS—

Re-alignment, Nasak	—*0·040*
Bolan line transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaff Bolan Railway, from 1st November 1891, 115·299 for two months or mean for six months	—*38·432*
	38·472
Net deductions	36·396

4. The total Revenue expenditure for the past half-year has been R7,84,305, and was more than the similar charges for the corresponding half-year of 1890 by a sum of R2,78,036.

This sum is distributed over the sub-heads of accounts as follows :—

Heads.	Sub-heads.	Second half-year of 1891.	Second half-year of 1890.	Differences. Increase.	Differences. Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
I.—General superintendence	(1) Engineer's salaries	49,188	48,662	526	...
	(2) Allowances of do.	8,516	9,549	...	1,033
	(3) Subordinate Supdce.	20,637	24,056	...	3,419
	(4) Allowances of do.	3,736	3,706	30	...
	(5) Overtime allowances	...	...	...	...
	(6) Office expenses	20,695	24,247	...	3,552
II.—Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way.	(1) Wages	1,28,395	1,57,907	...	29,512
	(2) Materials	21,387	22,919	...	1,532
III.—Repairs of bridges, etc.	(1) Bridges and tunnels	98,253	65,373	32,880	...
	(2) Miscellaneous	2,44,034	63,446	1,80,588	...
IIIA.—Conservancy of rivers	......	72,883	32,737	40,146	...
IV.—Repairs of stations and buildings.	(1) Repairs of stations and offices	25,953	12,038	13,915	...
	(2) Repairs of staff-quarters	32,775	14,047	18,728	...
VI.—New minor works	......	5,206	1,406	3,800	...
VII.—Unclassified expenditure	(1) Plantations	3,042	4,607	...	1,565
	(2) Tools and Plant	12,132	7,660	4,472	...
	(3) Loss on Revenue stores	47	1,221	1,268	...
	(4) Carriage of Revenue stores	37,426	15,130	22,296	...
	Total	7,84,305	5,06,269	3,18,649	40,613
				2,78,036	

5. The following are brief explanations of the causes of the differences :—

A. I. *General superintendence.*—Decrease due to transfer of the Bolan District and of Mr. Ramsay to the Mushkaff Bolan.

A. II. *Maintenance of permanent-way.*—Decrease due to transfer of Bolan District, and also to reduction in maintenance gangs on Quetta District owing to improved state of the road.

A. III. 1 and 2. Excess due to heavy flood works and repairs on both the Shahrig and Quetta Districts.

A. III. (*a*) Excess due to heavy flood works and repairs on both the Shahrig and Quetta Districts.

A. IV. 1 and 2. Excess due to repairs necessitated by heavy rains during 1st half of 1891.

A. VII. 1. Decrease due to a less number of trees having been planted on Quetta District during the half-year under review, and also to the transfer of the Bolan District to the Mushkaff Railway.

2. Excess due mainly to mathematical instruments valued at R4,048 having been obtained for the Shahrig District.

4. Excess due to flood works and repairs on both the Shahrig and Quetta Districts.

6. The expenditure on special works not provided for in the Rolls amounted to R4,04,673. These are principally :—

Re-alignment near Mudgorge.
Flood repairs on Shahrig District.
Do. works do. do.
Re-grading line between Sibi and Nasak.
Flood works, Quetta District.

7. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year, exclusive of the heavy credits for permanent-way and other material returned into Stores, was R5,22,725, and was incurred principally on the following :—

OPEN LINE WORKS.

Shahrig District.

	R
Re-grading line, Sibi to Nasak	77,904
Flood works, Shahrig District	3,41,917
Watering arrangements, Tanduri	5,421
Improvement to head works of gravity water-supply, Harnai	1,997
Shahrig yard extension	2,839
Shahrig locomotive yard extension	6,443
Remodelling station building, Shahrig	1,539
Institute at Shahrig	1,647
Corrugated iron roof for Shahrig staff-quarters	8,952
Artesian boring at Shahrig	3,555
Putting corrugated roof over Mangi and Dirgi stations	2,479

OPEN LINE WORKS—*continued*.

Quetta District.

	R
Flood works, Quetta	17,458
Altering Skew bridge over Thames Nullah	9,002
Drainage scheme, Quetta	10,542
Railway Institute, Quetta	3,121
Water-supply, Quetta	3,396
Locomotive Workshop, Quetta	2,319
Repairs of stations and offices and quarters	16,814

8. Works completed and in progress —

(*a*)—WORKS COMPLETED.

Shahrig District.

Re-grading mile 158—160.
Ditto mile 180—182.
Ditto Sunari station to 185.
Ambo No. II, three of 40′, mile 208¾ re-built.
4 × 20′, mile 211 (new bridge).
3 × 20′, mile 211 (ditto).
Syda three drops and protection walls.
Do. four ditto ditto.
Lallu's bridge, mile 210½ walls.
Protection bunds, etc., near Babar Kach tunnel.
Training works to Nasak river.
Re-building three piers, Nasak bridge.
Protection bunds, mile 222 and at Dirgi station.
Stone bund near Mudgorge.
Mudgorge distant signal bund.
Putting in two training bunds at mile 237¾.
Dry stone rivetment wall to 6′ culvert, Kach catch siding.
Dismantling and re-building three piers of Kach bridge.
Defence works, Sibi-Sunari.

Quetta District.

New 10′ arch at mile $\frac{253}{89}$.
Altering girder bridge over Thames Nullah near Quetta.
New 4 × 10′ bridge at mile 290.
Do. 1 × 40′ ditto 292.
Do. 2 × 20′ girder bridge mile at $\frac{292}{20}$.
Do. 1 × 20′ ditto at $\frac{292}{20}$.
Three new minor bridges, mile 298—299.
Altering Fuller's Camp station.
Carriage examining pits at Bostan.
Waiting shed at Bostan.
Enlarging block No. 31.
Repairs of damage done to staff-quarters and offices at Quetta and on line by rains during previous half-year.
Brakesmen's quarters, Gulistan.

(*b*)—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Shahrig District.

Re-grading 186—187.
Ditto south of Harnai bridge.
Widening cutting, mile 145¾.
Rip-rap repairs between Nari and Tanduri.
Drop wall round one pier at Tanduri bridge.
Algudda bridge extension bund.
Repairs to bund 213.
Re-alignment near mile 220.
Ditto south of Mudgorge tunnel.
Ditto Puddle Hollow.
Ditto in Chappar Rift to avoid slips, mile 227¼.
Ditto mile 238.

WORKS IN PROGRESS—*continued.*

Shahrig District—continued.

Special repairs to formation from Khost to Kach Kotal.
Side drains from Nasak to Kach Kotal.
Tanks at Spintangi, Sunari and Nasak.
Alterations Dirgi, Mangi, Mudgorge and Kach stations.
Defence works, Sunari-Kach Kotal.
Tanduri watering arrangements.
Kuchalli well.
Shahrig drainage scheme.
Shahrig station building.
Corrugated roofs to Shahrig quarters.
Shahrig clerks' quarters.
Water gravity scheme, Khost.
Coke ovens, Khost.
Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow, Kach.

Quetta District.

Raising line between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan.
Quetta drainage scheme.
Do. water-supply do.
Iron roofing to staff-quarters and offices at Quetta and on line.

9. LINES UNDER SURVEY.

Nil.

10. LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

Re-alignment, mile 180—181¼ between Spintangi and Sunari, opened on 20th November 1891.
Ditto. 213½, opened on 14th November 1891.
Ditto. 238½, do. 15th do.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES.

At Khost 3,971 tons of screened coal and 663¼ tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year; of this outturn 717 tons were made over to Chaman Extension works, and 3,399 tons to the Locomotive Department of the North-Western Railway, and 519 tons to Engineering works and private individuals or contractors.

ACCIDENTS.

12. *On 11th September 1891.*—A pumpman at Mudgorge in attempting to assist a trollyman, who was riding in No. 1 Up Mail, with his lamps, stumbled over some grain bags, which were lying at the end of the platform, and got his right foot run over.

On 13th October 1891.—A contractor's cooly, reported to be deaf, was knocked down by the engine of No. 1 Up Mail at mile $\frac{203}{18}$ and died before he reached Khost, where he was conveyed for medical treatment.

On 25th September 1891.—The trolly of Sub-Divisional Officer, Babar Kach, was run into by engine of No. 12 Down Goods at mile $\frac{181}{14}$ and the frame-work damaged. The accident was due principally to the train running before time, and could have been averted had the trollymen not lost their presence of mind, for there was ample time to lift the trolly clear of the rails.

On 22nd July 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of engine of No. 2 Down Mail got derailed at mile 160·6 owing probably to springy road. Detention to Mail 30 minutes. Line was blocked for 1 hour and 30 minutes; three Denham and Olphert's sleepers broken.

On 25th July 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of engine of No. 14 Down Goods got derailed at mile 202/15 owing to sinking of line. Line was blocked for 45 minutes. No damage caused to permanent-way.

On 2nd September 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of engine of No. 2 Down Mail got derailed at mile 227½. Line was blocked for 20 minutes only.

On 2nd September 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of leading engine and leading wheels of two vehicles of No. 9 Up Goods got derailed at mile 234/10 near Slip station owing sinking of bank.

The line was blocked for 1 hour and 33 minutes; four steel sleepers, two fish-bolts and four steel keys were damaged.

On 6th October 1891.—The leading wheels of tenders of both engines and of 9th wagon No. 12 Down Goods were derailed at mile 185/8 through sinking of line on freshly made up bank.

Detention to No. 1 Up Mail 2 hours and 50 minutes. Line was blocked for a similar space of time—two hook-bolts, five fish-bolts, also one axle-box of each of the engine tenders broken.

On 14th December 1891.—A land slip occurred at mile 234 and the Ballast train, whilst passing over, got the trailing wheels of its engine tender derailed. The engine was running tender foremost. Line was blocked till evening of 16th; Mails, etc., transhipped in the interval.

Quetta District.

No accidents recorded.

13. *Damage by floods and rain.*—On the whole the season has been unusually dry and the rainfall has been small.

The more important occurrences are as follows:—

Shahrig District.

In July there were slight wash-outs at some of the temporary diversions, but no serious delays to traffic resulted.

On 21st and 24th September.—Heavy floods occurred between Shahrig and Nasak, seriously damaging the bunds at Algudda, mile 205, and wrecking some of the bunds in the Poongah gorge (mile 198—202). The line, however, was left untouched.

On 14th December 1891.—Late in the evening a new slip declared itself at mile 235 opposite the Slip station. This necessitated the transhipment of mails of the 15th; the line was in the meantime slewed in and made safe for passing of trains on the morning of the 16th.

At mile 145¾, where the work of widening of cuttings was being carried out, frequent short delays to trains had occurred through boulders falling foul of the line.

On 23rd December 1891.—A rather serious fall occurred at mile 145 blocking the line for about 5 hours.

Quetta District.

No damage to line through floods or rain occurred during the half-year.

14. REPAIRS TO LARGE BRIDGES.

Lallu's nullah, mile 210/7	Drop wall and apron.
Nasak bridge " 197¾	Three new piers.
Kach cracked bridge, 241¼	Three piers re-built.
Ambo No. 1, " 208¼	Training works.
Thames Nullah bridge	Converted into 37' span.

15. GENERAL REMARKS.

In the latter end of July cholera made its appearance in Sibi, and later on at Mudgorge, and spread as far as Beleli, and in consequence most of the works in hand at Mudgorge and elsewhere had to be temporarily abandoned. The epidemic lasted for about two months, after which the labourers re-assembled and work was resumed.

Owing to the commencement of the Mushkaff Bolan Railway and in accordance with the orders contained in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 984 R. C. of 3rd April 1891, the Bolan, District, exclusive of Sibi, consisting of 100·469 miles main line and 14·830 miles sidings, and extending from the south distant signal Sibi to the level-crossing at the south end of Quetta Station, was detached from the Frontier Section and placed under Mr. J. Ramsay, who had been appointed to the charge of the new railway. This transfer was considered to take effect from the 1st November 1891.

C.

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 30th June 1891.

The output of the half-year was:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	3,627	18	3
Small "	2,405	19	3
TOTAL	6,033	18	2

2. Source of supply :—

LOCALITY.	Screened coal.			Small coal.			TOTAL.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crop	480	15	0	313	0	0	793	15	0
„ Adit No. 1	499	0	0	293	10	0	792	10	0
„ „ 3	212	5	0	126	10	0	338	15	0
Takrai	1,693	5	0	1,126	0	0	2,819	5	0
Ghuz	182	5	0	118	0	0	300	5	0
Killa Ali Khan	456	15	0	271	10	0	728	5	0
Killa Hakim Khan	62	0	0	49	10	0	111	10	0
Total	3,586	5	0	2,298	0	0	5,884	5	0
Quantity found excess on weighment at Killa Abdulla in the supplies to Khojak Division.	41	13	3	107	19	3	149	13	2
GRAND TOTAL	3,627	18	3	2,405	19	3	6,033	18	2

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

MONTHS.	Screened coal.			Small coal.			TOTAL.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
January 1891	655	15	3	335	15	2	991	11	1
February „	359	6	2	222	17	0	582	3	2
March „	569	9	3	267	14	1	837	4	0
April „	812	18	0	539	12	0	1,352	10	0
May „	662	8	0	79	4	3	741	12	3
June „	568	0	3	660	16	1	1,228	17	0
TOTAL	3,627	18	3	2,105	19	3	5,733	18	2

4. The coal was disposed of in the following manner :—

Consigned to	Screened coal.			Small coal.			TOTAL.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway	2,881	0	0	......			2,881	0	0
Engineering „ Shahrig Division	58	0	0	208	0	0	266	0	0
Khojak Division	688	18	3	1,897	19	3	2,586	18	2
TOTAL	3,627	18	3	2,105	19	3	5,733	18	2

5. The despatches from the commencement have been as under :—

Half-year ending	Screened coal.	Small coal.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 1887	411	......	411
June 1888	690	......	690
December „	2,112	......	2,112
June 1889	3,479	......	3,479
December „	2,770	1,178	3,948
June 1890	5,002	3,093	8,095
December „	4,808	2,638	7,446
June 1891	3,628	2,106	5,734
TOTAL	22,900	9,015	31,915

6. The following statement shows the output for each half-year from the commencement of working in the 1st half of the year 1887 :—

Half-year ending	Main Mine.	Khost out-crops.	Other out-crops.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
June 1887	......	11	......	11
December "	......	400	......	400
June 1888	......	690	......	690
December "	......	1,446	666	2,112
June 1889	......	2,385	1,094	3,479
December "	434	1,780	1,914	4,128
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December "	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
TOTAL	6,644	9,763	15,988	32,395

	R a. p.
7. The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888, to end of June 1891, amounts to	3,51,686 14 8
Value realised on sale of coal being*	4,19,359 3 0
Profit on working account comes o	67,672 4 4
Add value of coal short accepted by Khojak Division and shown on hand in colliery returns	987 7 10
TOTAL PROFIT	68.659 12 2

* The item of R4,19,359-3 includes R27,460-10, being value of coal realised up to 30th September 1888 and credited direct to Block account.

8. The dead work done during the half-year is as follows :—

	Feet.
Ghuz new tunnel	95
No 5 out-crop	109
No. 10 "	133
Killa Hakim Khan Audit	62

9. *Accidents*.—The following is a summary of accidents from commencement up to date :—

CLASS OF ACCIDENT.	Prior to 1889.	1st half, 1889.	2nd half, 1889.	1st half, 1890.	2nd half, 1890.	1st half, 1891.	TOTAL.
Fatal	4	1	...	...	2	...	7
Serious	1	...	...	1	1	1	4
Slight	1	4	1	3	...	1	10
TOTAL	6	5	1	4	3	2	21

10. No fatal accidents have occurred during the half-year, and only one that can be called serious. The man was winning coal when some stone fell on him, causing a compound fracture of the left leg.

11. *Staff* :—

Engineer in charge	Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, up to 24th February 1891.
" "	" J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from 25th February 1891.
Mr. Hope, Mining Manager	at R400 per month from 16th February 1891.
" Forsyth, Mining Overman	at R250 + 60 Frontier allowances, up to 24th April 1891.
" Oswald, Deputy "	at R200 from 6th March 1891 to 31st March 1891.
" " "	at R250 from 1st April 1891.
Hospital Assistant	at R25 + 7-8 Frontier allowances up to 26th April 1891.
" "	at R50 from 25th April 1891.

12. *Output*.—This is less by 1,412 tons than that for the last half-year and averages 1,000 tons per month. The output is regulated more or less by the amount required monthly by the Locomotive Department. These requirements have been small, and hence the small

output. These small requirements, however, have been in some way an advantage, as they have enabled the main mine to be practically stopped for cleaning and ventilating operations.

13. The output has been kept up mostly from the outcrop workings and from the outlying smaller mines. Owing to the completion of the Chaman Extension works, the principal market for the small coal has failed, and there is consequently about 300 tons of this lying in the yard. This accounts for the difference between the output and the despatches.

14. *State of workings.*—The latter part of the half-year has been chiefly devoted to cleaning and timbering operations. No. 3 adit west main-way is being re-timbered throughout the greater part of its length, and No. 4 adit, in which there were at intervals heavy falls, is being cleaned out and put in order. The air-way which was being driven from the surface of this adit being in a bad state and having fallen in in places, a new road was started in June down bank from No. 2 adit, where the strata are firmer. It will be some months before this is completed owing to difficulties with water, etc., and until it is down very little work can be done in No. 4 adit, from which, since its commencement, only a few tons of coal have been brought.

15. The new tunnel at Ghuz, which was started in February, reached the old main-way in May, but the cleaning of this old road (which had been flooded out) has been suspended for a while owing firstly to the want of air, and secondly to the fact that by the time it was cleaned, the rains, which came in July and August, would have again come in and filled it with mud.

16. The main adit at Killa Hakim Khan reached the coal in June, 163 feet from the mouth. The coal is of good quality, but the seam is thin.

17. *Sanitation.*—The improvement in the sanitary condition of the colliery mentioned in last half-year's report has been maintained; the ground round the cooly lines being kept fairly clean by the sweepers. The health of the work-people has been generally good.

18. *Ventilation.*—A temporary chimney for a surface was erected in May at the mouth of No. 1 adit. This served its purpose fairly well in ventilating Nos. 1 and 3 adits, but it has now been pulled down to make room for the permanent fan, the foundations for which are being prepared. Air is consequently slack in these two adits, but sufficient is passing to supply the men who are cleaning the roads. Ventilation in No. 4 adit will have to be produced by means of hand fans until the air road from No. 2 adit is through.

19. *General Remarks.*—The closing of the roads caused by the water coming into the mine during the wet weather of last year is being remedied; special attention being given to the timbering, and it is hoped soon to have them in better condition.

The timberers (who are not at present employed by the contractor) have not much idea of the requirements of mine-timber. Special men in the employ of Government should, if possible, be procured for the timbering and maintenance of the road-ways. Some steps should be taken towards disposing of the small coal, which will soon become a nuisance. Under-cutting the coal in the mine will somewhat reduce the amount, but, from the nature of the seam, the percentage of small coal will always be considerable, and it will take much time and patience to persuade the miners to cut in the clay instead of the coal, as they have been used to do.

20. The accompanying diagram shows the output of coal, and the expenditure on Block and Working account for each half-year up to date.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Supdt., Way and Works, Frontier Section.

QUETTA:
The 12th September 1891.

(D.)

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 31st December 1891.

The output for the half-year was—	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	3,971	2	0
Small "	663	6	3
TOTAL	4,634	8	3

2. *Source of supply*—

Locality.	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crop	1,489	0	0	227	10	0	1,716	10	0
„ Adit No. 1	9	10	0	2	0	0	11	10	0
„ „ 2	114	0	0	26	0	0	140	0	0
„ „ 3	171	0	0	21	5	0	192	5	0
„ „ 4	158	0	0	27	0	0	185	0	0
Takrai	1,923	5	0	331	0	0	2,254	5	0
Killa Hakim Khan	74	0	0	10	10	0	84	10	0
	3,938	15	0	645	5	0	4,584	0	0
Add—Quantity found excess on weighment at Killa Abdulla in the supplies to Khojak Division	32	7	0	18	1	3	50	8	3
Total	3,971	2	0	663	6	3	4,634	8	3

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

Months.	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
July 1891	387	15	3	114	5	0	502	0	3
August „	469	3	1	107	15	0	576	18	1
September „	703	14	1	153	15	1	857	9	2
October „	540	6	1	106	6	1	646	12	2
November „	1,097	14	0	71	17	0	1,169	11	0
December „	772	8	2	109	8	1	881	16	3
Total	3,971	2	0	663	6	3	4,634	8	3

4. The coal was disposed of in the following manner :—

Consigned to	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Locomomotive Department, North-Western Railway	3,399	0	0	...	...	...	3,399	0	0
Engineering Department, Shahrig District	43	10	0	...	...	...	43	10	0
„ „ Quetta	10	0	0	11	0	0	21	0	0
Khojak Division	518	12	0	198	1	3	716	13	3
East Indian Railway Collieries for coke experiment	...	...	...	11	0	0	11	0	0
Brick manufacture, Shahrig District	...	...	...	443	5	0	443	5	0
Total	971	2	30	663	6	3	4,634	8	3

5. The despatches from the commencement have been as under :—

Half-year ending	Screened.	Small.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 1887	411	...	411
June 1888	690	...	690
December „	2,112	...	2,112
June 1889	3,779	...	3,479
December „	2,470	1,178	3,948
June 1890	5,002	3,093	8,095
December „	4,808	2,638	7,446
June 1891	3,628	2,106	5,734
December „	3,971	663	4,634
Total	26,871	9,678	36,549

6. The following statement shows the out put for each half-year from the commencement of working :—

Half-year ending	Main Mine.	Khost out crop.	Other out crops.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
June 1887	...	11	...	11
December "	...	400	...	400
June 1888	...	690	...	690
December "	...	1,446	666	2,112
June 1889	...	2,385	1,094	3,479
December "	434	1,780	1,914	4,128
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December "	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
December "	535	1,735	2,864	4,634
Total	7,179	11,498	18,352	37,029

7.—*Profit and Loss*—

	R	a.	p.
The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888 to end of December 1891 amounts to	4,17,100	8	8
Value realised on sale of coal being	4,84,371	2	10*
Profit on working account comes to	67,270	10	2

8. The dead work done during the half-year is as follows :—

Diversion in No. 4 adit . . . . 4 feet.

9. *Accidents.*—The following is a summary of accidents from commencement up to date :—

Class.	Prior to 1889.	1889. 1st half-year.	1889. 2nd half-year.	1890. 1st half-year.	1890. 2nd half-year.	1891. 1st half-year.	1891. 2nd half-year.	Total.
Fatal	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
Serious	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
Slight	1	4	1	3	...	1	...	10
Total	6	5	1	4	3	2	...	21

10. *Staff* :—

Engineer in charge . . Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, up to 15th August 1891.

" " " . . " H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 16th August 1891.

Mining Manager . . . . " E. L. Hope, at R400 per month.

Deputy Overman . . . . " T. C. Oswald, at R250 + 50, Frontier allowance per month, up to 18th November 1891.

Mining Subordinate . . . " W. F. Viegas, at R150 per month, from 14th October 1891.

Hospital Assistant . . . at R40 + 25, special allowance per month.

11. *Output.*—This is less than last half-year's output by 1,400 tons, and averages 772 tons per month, large and small mixed. Had there been any market for the small coal, the total out-put would have been only a little less than last half year's. As it is, only about 100 tons of small coal have been sent away monthly, and the rest has accumulated in the yard. The Locomotive requirements for November were largely in excess of those for the preceding four months. These requirements could not be fully met with, but as there was about 500 tons screened coal in stock, this was sent off during the month (mostly to Sukkur), and consequently the November despatches are the largest of the half-year. The requirements of the Locomotive Department for December were 1,000 tons, but only about 678 tons could be supplied.

12. The output has again been largely obtained from the outcrop workings and outlying mines. The coal which can be reached by outcrop drifts will probably be shortly

* The item of R4,84,371-2-10 includes R27,460-10-0, being value of coal realised up to 30th September 1888, and credited direct to Block Account.

worked-out, and more will have to be got from the main workings. To this end, these are being pushed on as fast as possible.

13. *State of workings.*—No. 3 adit workings have been put in order, and re-started. One face is ready to be started on the long-wall system, and two more should be ready shortly.

The dips from this adit to prove the coal which were sanctioned in August have only gone a few feet owing to the quantity of water encountered, the only pump in working order being in use in the dip air road for No. 4. This pump is now free, but will not cope with the water. A special pump, will have to be obtained for these dips. The coal in this adit continues good, though the dirt in the seam is gradually thickening towards the waste. There is also one or two inches of soft under-clay in which the miners have been shown how to 'hole,' but they refuse to do it systematically until the contractor gives them an extra tonnage price.

Work in No. 4 adit was re-started at the beginning of the half-year, but soon had to stand again till an air road was driven. This air road (after some trouble with fans and air pipes) was got through in December, and work is again progressing in this adit. The west main-way is going on, but the east main-way will have to be reached by a diversion in stone, about 50 or 60 feet long, which is being proceeded with.

The coal in these workings is thin and the dirt thick ; water also makes the strata rotten, and a great deal of timber is required.

The old main-way at Ghuz, which was reached by a diversion tunnel in May, is being cleaned out, and is now clean to within about 60 feet of the face. This road is fallen very heavily. An air road has been started for this main-way. The Takrai workings have been doing fairly well this half-year, but the air roads having fallen in through coal having been robbed from their sides, work in one main-way is now suspended, and two new air roads have been started.

The Killa Hakim Khan mine, which was stopped for a while owing to the small requirements of coal, has again been started. The outcrop of coal at this mine for some depth is very dirty, and is not worth getting, but the coal coming from the low tunnel is of very good quality.

14. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the environs of the colliery has been fair throughout the half-year, the contractor being obliged to keep a staff of sweepers, who have worked fairly well. The health of miners has been good.

15. *Ventilation.*—The fan which has been erected at the mouth of No. 1 adit is now working, and a great improvement has been effected by it in the ventilation of Nos. 1 and 3 adit workings.

No. 4 adit workings are also well off in this respect. Natural ventilation will answer for a time in these workings, but it may be necessary to put up a small furnace here before the workings can be connected with those at present ventilated by the fan, which will then of course serve for both places.

The Takrai working are short of air owing to the closing of the old air roads, as mentioned above, but of the two new ones being driven, one should shortly be through, and this will permit of work being again pushed forward in a district which is now stopped.

16. *General remarks.*—A bungalow has been built on the same side of the river as the mines for the Assistant Overman.

Three (one storage and two expense) powder magazines have also been erected near the mines.

Sanction has been given for three coke ovens to be erected, and these were started upon a end of the year.

17. The accompanying diagram shows the out-put of coal, and the expenditure on block and working account for each half-year up to date.

DATED QUETTA;
The 14th March 1892.

C. W. HODSON,
Supdt., Way and Works, Frontier Section.

APPENDIX XII.

Annual Report of the Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, for the year 1891.

General Health.

The general health of the people may be said to have been good.

Fevers.

On the whole, malarial fevers were less prevalent than in the previous year, and there is nothing of interest to record regarding them. A continued or remittent form of fever, lasting for from 20 to 25 days, accompanied by constipation, and, occasionally also, accompanied by a general popular rash disappearing on pressure, was frequently observed among patients admitted to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, during the summer. This fever was fatal in many cases (about 25), and seemed to be contagious. Another very severe and fatal form of fever was also observed in certain cases, characterised by relapses after from 7 to 30 days. This fever was accompanied by much nervous excitement and persistently high temperatures. I have known varieties of contagious fevers in Baluchistan for the last 12 years. In one variety pneumonia was the prominent feature. These fevers seem to cling for years to old buildings, and are associated with hospitals and old barracks and huts, and appear among troops and workmen, and villagers, from time to time, even where food is good and plentiful.

Influenza.

Influenza returned to Quetta in a very mild form, and to a limited extent in the summer and autumn.

Scurvy.

Scurvy continued to be very prevalent, and was directly responsible for a great deal of sickness, chiefly among the labourers at the different public works. I need not here repeat what I have brought to notice in last year's report, and in former reports, respecting the prevalence of scurvy and other diseases due either directly or indirectly to the absence of vegetables from the dietary. I do not think that anything has been done to provide a cheap supply of vegetables from India in the winter. A supply of this kind is wanted most at the different large railway and other works, to keep the men in health.

Small-Pox and Measles.

There was no small-pox, but measles was prevalent in several districts.

Cholera.

The only epidemic of disease occurring in Baluchistan in 1891, was a widespread outbreak of cholera, which commenced in the end of July in a few cases at Sibi, and on the 4th August at Mudgorge. At this time about 2,000 workmen were collected on the railway works at Mudgorge. The men occupied huts, or caves, or old tents, scattered about, some on high ground among the hills, others in, or near, the river bed, and *all* got their water-supply *from the river*. The outbreak among these men was so sudden, and so general and fatal, that there were over 50 seizures in the first three days, with about 25 deaths, and altogether during the outbreak 200 seizures with 100 deaths. As the outbreak became more severe and fatal, the men (chiefly Pathans) soon fled from the works in large numbers, disregarding all efforts to regulate their movements. Hundreds of them carried along with them the seeds of the disease to be sown broadcast over the country in their flight. Many deaths occurred among the fugitives, some on the road above and below Mudgorge, and many others several days later (2 to 14), and many miles away from Mudgorge. Soon after the outbreak commenced at Mudgorge a gang of 500 workmen at Dirghi began to suffer, and in a few days there were 77 seizures and 56 deaths among them.

Advancing down the pass the disease skipped Khost, where there are large colliery works and where the water-supply is good. At and near Harnai and Sunari there were 26 seizures and 18 deaths among workmen before the end of August. Advancing up the pass at Fuller's Camp there were 18 seizures with 14 deaths reported, the disease having skipped Kach, where there is a pure water-supply. All stations on the line (like Shahrig) where the water supply was good escaped the disease, except perhaps in the persons of travellers who had received infection elsewhere. At Bostan (where a quarantine camp was established) and in the neighbouring villages

there were 118 seizures, with 95 deaths, many being among fugitives. In August and September very fatal outbreaks occurred in the villages of Toghgi and Tirkha near Quetta. Both of these villages are supplied with water from open streams which had evidently been infected by travellers; a Brahui encampment near Shahozi was severely attacked. There were only 26 admissions from the town of Quetta, having a population of 9,346, and in all these cases it was found on enquiry that the victims had used well or open stream water, and not the pipe water-supply. Nineteen of the cases treated in the Cholera Hospital at Quetta were imported cases from other localities, showing how the disease was being carried about the country by travellers. In the end of August and during September there was great mortality from the disease in some of the villages in Pishin, the Political Agent's returns showing a total of 199 seizures with 156 deaths. In October and November the disease had spread to Duki in the Thal-Chotiali Agency, where 49 deaths were reported; also many villages in Zhob suffered, but as the country was only newly acquired, regular returns were not received from that district. Fort Sandeman escaped the outbreak. The villages near Sibi attacked in August, but there are no returns. Towards the end of the year the disease appeared among the workmen collected in the Lower Bolan to reconstruct the railway, and there were a good many deaths. The measures adopted to stop the spread of the disease and to afford medical aid were as follows:

Fugitives were prevented, as far as possible, from coming to Quetta; a quarantine camp and hospital were established near Bostan for the use of travellers; medicines were distributed to the police for distribution in the villages and camps. Hospital Assistants were sent from Quetta, Pishin, Gulistan, Sibi, Loralai, Hirok, and Duki to visit the infected villages and distribute medicines. An Hospital Assistant did duty at Mudgorge, where cholera huts were provided. The ordinary sanitary precautions with regard to water and food supplies were taken at all stations, and pure water was supplied in tanks by rail to many stations not having a good water-supply, including Mudgorge. There is no doubt that this measure stopped the outbreak at Mudgorge. There can be no doubt that the outbreak started at Sibi and Mudgorge, and that the disease was carried by fugitives from the latter place to the different communities who suffered from it afterwards, chiefly through the infections of the water-supplies by infected persons as they travelled about from place to place. The great value of a pure water-supply as a preventive to cholera was demonstrated in this epidemic outbreak by the striking fact that all places having a pure spring, artesian well, or underground karez water-supply almost entirely escaped the disease, even although visited by travellers suffering from the disease; while, on the other hand, places depending on river or open stream water for their supply were the places where cholera was most prevalent. As soon as the water train service was started at Mudgorge and other infected stations on the line of rail, the disease stopped, and had this measure been adopted earlier, I believe the disease would not have spread. Rules for general guidance during cholera outbreaks were issued by me in August with the approval, of the Agent to the Governor-General, and copies were issued in English and in the Vernacular to the District Officers for use and distribution.

SANITATION.

Quetta-Pishin District.

The sanitation of the different stations in this district has been conducted on the whole satisfactorily. But I have no new sanitary work of any importance to add to the list already given in previous years.

Quetta.

The Civil authorities have not found it possible to spend money on any important new improvements of a sanitary nature. This was probably due, in some measure, to the fact that money had to be found to repair extensive damages done to public structures in the course of the severe winter of 1890-91. Among the institutions that had to be rebuilt to a great extent should be mentioned the Ingle market. This institution has been improved and enlarged in design, and about half of it has been rebuilt. The beef market has been removed from the old building and is now located in a much more suitable set of buildings, specially erected for the purpose and provided with all necessary accommodation and appliances.

Only a certain number of wells in the town have been closed, although I have already expressed my very strong opinion that they are dangerous to health, and ought all to be closed, and only pipe water or artesian water used for drinking and cooking purposes. All the wells in the Police lines have been closed and pure water supplied. Nothing has been done to improve the drainage of the town, and no new pucca drains have been laid down. The spill water from the hydrants in the streets and roads is not properly drained off, and the water in many places lies in stagnant pools or slush, giving off in hot weather unwholesome odours. The old public urinals have all been repaired, but their number has not been increased

as recommended from 12 to 25, nor have special carts been provided to remove the fluid excreta from the urinals. The ghirkies attached to many private houses (some of them located in the streets) have not been closed, nor have the house-holders been required to provide iron receptacles for waste water and fluid excreta. Other houses are provided with pucca cess-pools, which are cleaned out daily, but many of these are defective, and they ought all to be replaced by metal receptacles. The latrine system has not undergone any improvement or change, and is worked well, but only 60 public seats are provided, whereas at least double this number is necessary. The trench latrine at the south-east corner of the town ought to be closed and an iron latrine provided to replace it. The number of dust bins should be increased from 9 to 24, as already recommended.

Pishin.

Complaints regarding neglect of cleanliness in the bazaar received attention, and the old ruinous buildings which were often frequented for latrine purposes were recommended to be demolished.

Gulistan.

Gulistan is now quite an unimportant station.

Chaman.

Chaman has grown very quickly of late, and I am told that it now contains about a thousand people. It is amply provided with iron latrines and soil and rubbish carts and a staff of sweepers. The excreta are buried in trenches situated on low ground west of the railway line. Formerly the water-supply from Malezai karez was pure and absolutely safe from contamination. I do not think the supply now distributed in iron pipes from the Khojak Tunnel nearly so safe, because the tunnel throughout its construction was freely used as a latrine by all the workmen, and the water was then most certainly contaminated, and also because the water is exposed to contamination in the tunnel on its way to the pipe head, notwithstanding the fact of its being conducted along a brick covered channel. I think it a great pity that the old karez supply was abandoned, at any rate until the tunnel water had had more time to purify itself.

I inspected Sibi thrice in the course of the year and found it in a satisfactory state of sanitation. No new local works of importance had been undertaken. The water tanks had been cleaned out and a few of the surface drains had been improved and made pucca.

The most important work of a sanitary nature about to be undertaken is the new water-supply. The water is to be conducted in iron pipes to Sibi from the Nari River. I do not know whether the Civil Department has secured any portion of this supply, but I have no doubt this will be arranged and that the town will be supplied from the new system. It is believed the new supply will be made available in Sibi in June or July.

Shahrig.

Shahrig is now adequately supplied with latrines, and the bazaar is kept clean. The spring near the bazaar and railway limits has been provided with a protecting wall, as already recommended. I am of opinion that Shahrig escaped the outbreak of cholera in August and September, chiefly because its water-supply is good, and because its sanitation is well looked after. All the cases of cholera reported at Shahrig were among travellers.

Loralai.

Loralai is now amply supplied with Hubury's latrines and with filth carts. The bazaar has increased very much. The water-supply is obtained from a karez which is watched to prevent pollution.

Harnai.

Harnai bazaar has been greatly improved and is now kept clean and neat.

Fort Sandeman.

Fort Sandeman (*late* Appozai) now contains about 150 shops and 1,500 inhabitants, besides being the head-quarters of the Political Agency and the Levy Corps, Police, and Tahsil. Two large latrines, with sun-dried brick walls and burnt brick seats and floors soaked in tar, have been provided for the bazaar—40 seats for males and 20 seats for females. The excreta are received in gumlas and removed to sewage farm trenches by three night-soil carts. There are two wooden carts for the removal of dry rubbish. All private houses have separate latrines and iron receptacles. The dry rubbish is burnt in a furnace. There is a staff of 20 municipal sweepers to work the conservancy system. The new water-supply was opened on the

10th March 1892. Its sources is at the head of the Siliazar stream, about 9 miles from Fort Sandeman. It is conducted to Fort Sandeman in a four-inch iron pipe, carried up to the head of the supply and delivered by stand pipes and taps. The supply is superabundant, and has cost about R90,000. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of a splendid water-supply, like this. The defects of the former open stream supply were many and serious, and have been noticed in last year's report.

Returns and Reports of Civil, Railway and Public Works Dispensaries in Baluchistan.

The following are the returns and reports of the Civil, Railway, and Public Works Department Dispensaries in Baluchistan for the year 1891, *viz.* Quetta, Quetta Police, Pishin, Gulistan, New Chaman, Kalat, Loralai, Thal-Chotiali, Sibi, Shahrig, Fort Sandeman, Las Beyla, Shahrig (North-Western Railway), Mudgorge (North-Western Railway), Khost (North-Western Railway), Bostan (North-Western Railway), Hirok (North-Western Railway), Khattan (Public Works Department), Fort Sandeman (Public Works Department), General Return and Reports, together with the statistics of the Civil, Railway, Public Works Department Dispensaries in Baluchistan.

DATED QUETTA;
The 14th May 1892.

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Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer,
Baluchistan.

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